



The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd!

The Colonel Certifies a Sportsman

At a week end Graeme and I, on the way to Port Klonas, had company as far as the little village at the great bend of the river. Here, where the hillside road came down to water's edge, a lumber mill's buildings and piles covered a city block or two along the water's edge. Above the bass harmony of the gang saws rose the treble call of the thinner, higher speeded shingle saws.

The third man, of undoubted breeding, spoke as a scholar and a lover of arts and humanities. Casual words revealed acquaintance with a smart world of another day. He and Graeme were disputing a variation in a classic author who is merely a name to most men of presumptive education. During the week he worked in the mills, keeping house bachelor-wise in a shack with two or three other men. In intervals of his toil, in temporary return to well-bred habits and environments, he shared with us the comforts of the town's little club. In spite of the contrast between himself and his avocation, he seemed entirely content, neither repining for a passed day nor aspering the present.

He left us at the mills. We crossed a stream like liquid amber. Its overhanging banks were fringed with drift logs, some of which, long stranded, were smooth and polished with rain and wind. In midstream salmon were still struggling to reach its head waters.

"Do you suppose Tom's as contented as he seems to be?" I asked. I was becoming a bit restless for the quicker moving and more populous fields of the east.

"Perhaps he is one of the kind the Colonel was speaking of over at the port some time ago. 'Gentlemen,' he was saying, 'there's a type of man who, while not grasping, will admit no compromise. He must have things perfect in their kind or none of them.' It is quite likely Tom is that sort of man, much like Billy Frodsham."

Most of the habits of the Caledonian House at Port Klonas knew Billy. He was a simple-hearted miner who, estranged by the passing of the wash of the Caribon rush years before, had abandoned prospecting and wandering. Observing the camps of Chinese goldwashers on nearly every other abandoned bar in the Fraser Cañon, he had settled down upon a placer claim, tufted with shrubs, and planting a garden. Though the ground was not rich, yet with systematic work, the garden helping materially in food production, the returns of dust and coarse gold at intervals shipped through the express office at Chimney Creek to a down-country bank steadily grew. They increased till with Chinese help he worked on a still larger scale, though not beyond the limit of his own active participation.

Occasionally visiting, the seaport town west of Klonas for supplies and contact with his kind, he had come to know Billy's sociable kindliness and estimable parts. In town his pet point of perspective was on a bridge overlooking the tracks and departure platforms of the railway that from this farthest west of the continent ran to its eastern seaboard. Here each day, when the Atlantic express pulled out, Billy was always with a cheerful gravity interested in the departures. At such a time he said: "I'm going to be in that bunch one of these days—going to the one city on this yer earth where a man of understanding can live as he ought to live."

"When d'you think of going, Billy?" one of us had asked him.

"Not just yet awhile. I understand living's right costly there. When I do go, I'm reckoning to go as a right set up, with a whole kit of their golf sticks, and nobles I'll get into the way of wearing a top hat as regular as the Colonel does, and perhaps spats along with that. But it won't be yet. I reckon it's time for me to see about getting them supplies started." And with Billy we had strolled to the warehouses on Water Street, where he competently and generally selected and directed the packing and shipping of tools and camp supplies for another season's work on his placer claims.

Then there had come a day when we had encountered Billy resident in new and tailored attire, even to a standing collar and a smart new tie, his hair and beard new-barbered, with an air as of one released for vacation.

"What's the great occasion, Billy?" one of us had hailed him.

"Great occasion is right," he affirmed, smiling solemnly. "It's come at last. I'm going to London. Expecting to pull out pretty soon."

Within a day or so, after foregatherings and dinings, and long talks of the upper and lower country, of mines and mining, and incidents of a life spent cheerfully isolate in a deserted placer country for the sake of an ambition, at the station we had waved him a speeding farewell. This was now a good six months since.

"Do you think Billy's contented now?" I asked.

"He might be," Graeme responded. "He had a Scot's caution of commitment. 'Most things, when you get them in your hand, don't look like what they are. I don't suppose Billy's very different from the rest of us. Still, I'd be sorry for him not to be. He had

such a gift for being happily content with what he had against the time he could get something he thought better. If he was disappointed he would never say so."

We walked, and in no long time were at the Caledonian House. It was superstitious, by the attracting odor floating through the door open upon the little hotel's gray little wharf. Entering, the regular company of the house were settling themselves at the table, the Colonel at the head, his China-boy behind him. Next the Colonel was Billy!

He rose with the Colonel and greeted us in a cheerfully matter-of-course way, as if he were to be looked for there rather than anywhere else. He was in up-country clothes—a new outfit, save for the broad-brimmed old felt hat which, together with his semi-curly hair and beard, had been a distinguishing mark ever since we had known him. As we sat down, Graeme asked with no too-insistent interest—that would have been bad form among the regulars of the Caledonian:

"How's this, Billy? I thought we had good-byes for keeps? Don't you like London?"

Billy laid down his knife and fork and laughed—a cheerful laugh.

"Well, if you want to know," he said, "I'd known San Francisco, of course, for a long time. But I stopped off at such as Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, and New York for a bit each, just so's I'd have some sort of an essay standard. Though I admit free I had it wrong end to, I had my essay standard right with me all the while. It was London. Yes; I liked it fine. It was everything I looked for, every way I wanted it. It was real civilized in its ways of living, and something happening right along. An' its history—you don't get much of that in a way you can really lay hold of up in the mountains—an' something like traditions as well, besides people with manners."

"Then why didn't you stay there, Billy?"

"Well," he laughed more cheerfully than ever—"I found I didn't have money enough to live in London the way I wanted to—and as there ain't anything for me in between, I'm going back to Chimney Creek."

"Gentlemen," said the Colonel, with an indoring salute, "allow me to present to you in Mista Frodsham a thoroughgoing sportsman!"

ADVENTURE IN ART

Adventure is perhaps too stirring a label for an episode which can only be described as getting acquainted with a Chinese painting, yet the experience has been far more stirring than my active, external adventures. The painting—a nineteenth century one—came to me as a gift last spring. I recall no transports as I unrolled the five-foot strip of dark blue silk and viewed the two-toned painting thereon. Rather was my attitude one of respect for this antiquity and admiration for its delicate workmanship.

Under a hovering sky there rose twin peaks, tufted with shrubs, which sloped abruptly into the oblivion of a mist-filled valley; on the edge of the precipice clung the hut of a philosopher, and near it a tree gaunt and wind-twisted. Though these details were easily grasped there was an intriguing aloofness about the picture—simplicity combined with a curious suggestibility.

I hung the painting on my wall yet it was not mine. Gradually I came to possess it. My first intimation that it was mine came in the form of a letter which was affecting me as when I awakened to the incongruity of its surroundings. I had hung it on a wall which already bore a collection of framed pictures and pinned-up prints including a brilliant Parrish poster, a Doherty photograph of a pallid landscape, an "art" photograph of a strip of Pacific coast line of which I was especially fond, two sedate Holbein prints, and a rather good etching of California Street looking toward San Francisco Bay. Bidding his time, my antique guest remained for some weeks beside the framed photograph. After a time I sensed that it was not well with my walls. Art photography could not bear up under the contrast with antiquity, and the California coast was banished to another room. The painting now had an entire cool gray wall for displaying its quiet charms. Even this was not enough. The bold coloring of the Parrish poster seemed to flaunt itself indelicately before the suave restraint of that strip of silk. I removed it. Followed the other decorations from my four walls. Then I sat down to reflect upon the peaceful penetration, the passive aggression, of this thing so old and so alive. What was the secret of its quiet persistence? It was as gentle as rain, and as refreshing.

I wanted to know why. I began to read books on oriental art; the technique, the symbolism, the schools of Chinese painters became a fascinating study. Chinese art, it appeared, was deep-rooted in the philosophy, in the actual life of those who created and preserved it. I knew more about the literature which flourished by the side of these portraits, these landscapes and cool, remote garden scenes. About this time I learned that in some of the great San Francisco importing houses there were kept under lock and key fine and rare specimens of early Chinese painting. Sympathetic salesmen who knew I had no money to buy brought from treasure chests these priceless relics and permitted me to sit before them. And I came away with a vision of a great people whose history unrolls as smoothly as a kakemono, whose life and art is too little understood.

Today I saw a ship from China dock. I hope there were in its hold a few of these quiet, civilizing tokens of the past, come to give a touch of calm restraint to a too-buried present.

ROUND THE CLOCK IN HYDE PARK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Nine in the morning of what will be a hot summer's day. In the park there are horses exercising in Rotten Row, and outside a stream of busses with crowded tops hurries to the day's labor, contrasting strangely with the opposite stream of empty busses passing out to the suburbs. Soldiers drill on the worn-out turf and there are remnants of the National Defense Corps machinery: strange hums and wooden tents.

At 10 the day is really warming to its task and the sun has brought the nurse maids into Kensington Gardens with troops of children and squadrons of perambulators, a second crop of flowers passing the anapadrops and canterbury bells which guard the green walks; children race up the Broad Walk, turn somersaults on the railings, stare in undisguised awe at the Albert Memorial, or are taken to see the Watts statue of the man on horseback standing so fairly in the four crossroads of green trees.

By 11 the Round Pond has become covered with boats of every sort, from the shilling frigate which prefers to ride the waves with its sails lying flat in the water, to the grandiose model yacht, so noble as to have its own private carriage to wheel it to the water's edge and to need an uncle to superintend its sailing. The Round Pond leads on in many cases to Osborne and Dartmouth, so that for all looks landlocked at first sight it is really joined by a wide channel to the deepest ocean.

After 12 a hush comes down on the park, people sleep under the trees, the inhabitants of the perambulators are at peace and many children have gone home. From offices close by come clerks and typists to eat their sandwich luncheons in the shade.

As the afternoon begins in a shimmer of heat, which rises quivering from the ground and house roofs, carriages and motors grow more numerous. Society has begun to stir, different a little in its habits from the pages of the "Dolly Dialogues" and much more different from the crowds who surround D'Orsay, that "compleat dandy," yet easily to be recognized under the outer cloak of changing costume. Men with spats and women with sunshades have come to do nothing; others, however, will soon be gathered under the heavy green tents of chestnuts, and the parks, which were a few hours ago a nursery playground, have become a lounge de luxe.

The afternoon wears on and as 5 passes into 6 o'clock new crowds join the old to celebrate their release from offices and banks; outside it is the outgoing bus tops which are full and the incoming ones are empty in their turn. The Serpentine has also its share of life and movement and the



By 11 the Round Pond is covered with boats

lazy boats which have increased in number with the hours of the day are joined by more straggling scullers and racing fours.

Six passes to 7 and 8, and once more the aspect of the park changes; from Kensington the center has passed eastward to the Marble Arch gate, and little platforms and ugly banners begin to make their appearance.

The nursery became a lounge and more the scene of a debating room where astonishing doctrines may be heard: people eddy round the stump orators like fotsam round a half-submerged rock, and the listeners, with their calm indifference, offer a strange contrast to the excitement of the speakers. Religion and Bolshevism divide the attention of the crowd and the largest crowd hovers round a discharged soldier, who gives his view about the Enlistment for heroes to live in and points to the park where he slept last night and is like to sleep for several nights to come. It is 11 before the last little group has ceased to argue and wandered out into the bright avenue which is Edgware Road, or turned to merge with the audience issuing from the Marble Arch Cinema, or gone to eat French pastry in the noisy or more confectioners near by, or passed for a last walk down the half-lit path which leads to Hyde Park Corner. Here is another little group waiting for the last bus home or standing to talk at a red and white stall and eat a "tram car stopper" or "half Nelson."

Before the gates are shut we slip into the park, avoiding the policemen, who are hurrying the strayed wanderers back to the outer world. And for the four or five hours before dawn we lie under trees and stars listening to London's ever-present murmur and to the unceasing flow of taxicabs penetrating Knightsbridge and Kensington Road. We are not the only folk abroad, indeed the census officials responsible for numbering the vagrants in Hyde Park must have laid their hands upon at least a three-figure population.

We wake up at about 5 to find the

park already alive and especially so about the banks of the Serpentine, where crowds slowly gather for their morning bath, not the least beautiful of the park's much-varied gallery of pictures. Now also is the time to watch the horses in the row and the flowers in the beds; indeed no Londoner can afford to miss going here before breakfast sometime or other. Quickly the bathing crowd vanishes, to reappear at 9 o'clock on a bus winding down Piccadilly to the city.

INTRA MARKET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

On Lake Maggiore is Intra, a little town of 8000 inhabitants, a prosperous industrial center and a very busy little port. It is built on alluvial deposits between two streams, the St. Giovanni and the St. Battardo—mere trickles in wide rocky beds for the greater part of the year; but converted now and then into raging, rushing torrents. Behind rise steep, undulating hills, their sides covered with young trees, with here and there one of larger growth. The brushwood growth, especially in spring, gives to the hills an aspect of delicious mosslike softness.

Here and there on these lower hills the eye lights on groups of closely clustered houses, a shadowy campsite rising from their midst. On the roads which wind among these foothills, as well as on the torrent banks in the outskirts of the town, one comes upon buildings of whose use one is at first uncertain. "Is that a big villa, or an institution?" one asks. And the answer is nearly always "è un stabilimento"—it is a factory. Iron and soap and dye works, and felt hat factories, rope works, paper and cotton mills—none of them is out of harmony with its surroundings. Trellised vines cluster closely round a yard where rusty iron is stacked waiting for its conversion to fresh uses. A profusion of crimson roses clamber up the white walls of a tannery—a printing house. A bevy of tiny girls issues from the gates of a tiny garden alone advertising the fact that this gay pink house with green shutters is a little ribbon factory. Moreover, the only black smoke hovering over the town is that which issues now and then from the lake steamer as it lingers. Coming across the lake from Intra, whence there is a short and direct route to Milan, it brings the first fruits of the south to Lake Maggiore, and in Intra Market the primeurs of green grocery may always be found.

Intra holds its market on Saturday. The fine broad modern thoroughfare facing the pier—the Corso XX Settembre with the statue of Garibaldi—is packed with booths which spread themselves inward to the porticoed Municipio and even struggle up the narrow cobbled ancient high street toward the parish church of St. Vittore. By 8 a. m. the market is in full swing, and those who would buy well must buy early. The prudent housewife, or her cook, turns betimes to the stalls where emerald lettuce and waxen turnips, great bundles of asparagus and piles of fresh green pea-pods cry aloud to the beholder, while crimson cherries and yellow lemons and piles of little wild strawberries make their appeal alike to taste and eye. Less decorative but scarcely less tempting are the trestles spread with many kinds of cheese.

Look at that woman with white sleeves and black bodice and full skirt wearing on her head a black handkerchief with colored flowers. She is from the Val di Canobbio and she has come from afar to make some special purchase. It would take her less time to go to Locarno, but she would then have to cross the frontier, run the gantlet of the dogana officials, produce a passport, and exchange at an immense loss her poor Italian paper money into Swiss metal francs. So she has risen before the dawn, descended basket on back to Canobbio, and taken a steamer thence to Intra. With much care she selects an aluminum pot with a swing handle. She does not bargain over it, however, as she would have done before the war, for all new articles in modern Italy are sold at prices fixed by law, clearly marked.

But when she passes on to the next stall, where secondhand copper vessels are on view, a little chattering is done—though even here, the articles being sold by weight, there can be no great deviation from the norm.

"Not even at the first hotel in Pallanza would you find such a saucery," the vender protests in answer to the woman's bid.

She has offered but 12 liri—a low price it seems to me; but it goes at that. She leans her pointed gherla (conical basket) against the stall, and packs her copper and aluminum utensils securely between two bags of meal. The vender helps to hoist the basket again upon her shoulders, and she moves away, with a gentle salutation to me and to him.

The most entertaining spot in the market beyond question is that where two merry fellows are holding a sort of auction of dress goods, encircled by a ring of women. "Go to, any shop, it would be double the price," cried one man, repeating the words frequently with that rolling sonority of accent which lends importance to the most trivial phrase. "Eight liri, only 8 liri for a camicietta" (shirtwaist length). They listen and laugh, but they do not spend.

One woman tries the material between her teeth and apparently finds it wanting. Half an hour passes; the streaming of passants continues, but no one makes a purchase. The Italian poplini are not buying clothes (nor indeed are the borghesia) and will not do so till prices fall all round. Food is not scarce now but it is dear and it is more important to live well than to "go brown."

When I pass through the market in afternoon the ground around the stall is billowing with stuffs, and the erstwhile voracious hucksters are silently rolling and folding.

GRASMERE SPORTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Grasmere today is ablaze in gorgeous sunshine. In the valley there is only peace and solace. It is here where daisies and men folk for many miles around gather on a day once a twelvemonth to do battle for supremacy in games; it is a carnival at which you may see Cumberland and Westmorland and the villages and hamlets round and about at play.

Of all sporting happenings that about which I write is assuredly a classic; it is a classic because of its old-fashionedness; because it is typical of a people we of the big, rushing, tearing cities scarce know. Your Cumberland and Westmorland man is hard, inflexible, maybe you would say he was canny and impossibly clannish; that he is of a world peculiarly his own. But it were wrong to judge him by externals; you must probe deep into him to know him. If you do, then you will find in those men a sense of humor, a dreaminess you would not suspect.

Let me give what I believe to be a true picture of the wrestler. He has found his way from his home over the hills; it is possible that he has trudged alone for miles to make the rendezvous. For weeks, perhaps for



The guides' race

months, he has trained at nights; his face is all fresh color and freckled; his lips are pursed tightly, his walk is awkward; around his neck a muffer is drawn tight; his big hands are deep in his pockets; on his head is a cap of wondrous pattern. He would pass as an extravagant caricature of an athlete; but see him when he has been called into action by the bellman, whose voice is a bawl and who in the conduct of the meeting is the undisputed ruler of everything that matters. Your "wroster" emerges from his tent in a costume which for extravagance of color and design cannot be beaten. You fall to supposing that it is the creation of the local master in creel work, yet if you were to inquire, the probability is that you would discover that the maker of it was his "Missus." He is supremely unmindful of criticism; he takes the point of view that no "wroster" worthy of his salt would dare venture forth unless garbed in colors approximating a rainbow; the extent of his gaudiness, I suspect, is a criterion of his prowess as a wrestler.

Into wrestling there long ago crept tricks and cunning and make-believe most harmful to a noble sport; and so it has come about that the bellman at Grasmere when he shouts a couple of competitors to "come out" makes it very plain that any man thought to be guilty of "blarney" will be "blasted." Which, interpreted, means that he will be promptly disqualified and forever disgraced. I cannot think of any wrestler, as I have come to know him at Grasmere, not playing the game. You will see one sparse-looking man win in a twinkling; he has sent his opponent all sprawling by means of a flying hip; you will see great big mountainous fellows tug and pull, the white threads of people of the countryside rock and sway with them, and as you watch this and that pair of wrestlers you live through that wonderful scene painted by Blackmore of that mighty tussle between John Ridd and Carver Doone.

And what time the wrestlers are engaged in their battles a score or more youths are preparing for the guides' race. It is one of the most interesting events of the whole page in sporting history. Victory in this race is the equivalent of the blue ribbon of the meeting. It is far beyond the accomplishments of the town-bred youth, for it demands gifts that only hillmen may have. Picture, if you can, a long line of finely trained men, some tall, some short, all on their toes, waiting, as grayhounds will, to be released from the leash. That man, dark haired, whose frame is all whipcord, who sniffs as will a hound, whose ears are pricked for the signal to start is counted as the king of his kind. "Yon lad," you hear, "could race up a church steeple; that he could." And, as you look at the steep, jagged hill up and down which they are to race, you are amazed.

Off they jump into their stride; up and up the hill they run and jump and climb and splutter. Human antelope! To the top one has reached, and then he will come down, jumping, dropping on to crag and crag until he has got to the valley below to race for the finish to the accompaniment of roaring cheers, and to be chaired and patted and hugged by his fellows.

But this race is only one of the features of these wonderful sports. There is the trail hunt for the hounds, the special joy of the workman—the collier, the quarryman, and the rough and ready fellows to whom their dog is a very large slice of their life; their staunchest companion, their friend, nearly their all. Upon these hounds, many of them of doubtful pedigree, but trained to "minute, regular, champions, or 'know,' is lavished a fondness, a love, wonderful to behold. The hounds at

Grasmere are brought to follow a scent laid by aniseed over the majestic hills which look down upon the sports ground nestling below. Once liberated they scamper off, yelping and racing as they fasten their noses to the course. High they go until they have reached the summit of the hill where as little specks they tear along. And in the valley, crowded together, completely and sublimely oblivious to what might be thought of their antics, are the owners of the dogs, whistling, shouting, gesticulating, their eyes glued upon their particular property. And now when the dogs are hot on the trail for home, the excitement is tremendous. Hopes are raised high; then shattered; first this and then that dog is sure to win. Then the actual winner is to be embraced by its owner and to be told that "th'are a reet good'un. I knew th'ad win, lad; didn't I? Heigh, th'are 'best dog for 50 miles round Carlisle and I'm telling you."

MAPS FOR WALKERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Every out-of-door landscape-owner and horizon-landlord, who has been steadfastly unheeding of that siren Gasoline, has resisted that circe conventionality, and had courage to stride boldly past that cerebral exertion, has in his day risen up to call the United States Geological Survey maps blessed. Those topographical maps, made for the most peaceful of pursuits, with all the exact minuteness necessary for war purposes, are to us semi-professional walkers the choicest article of our armed equipment. "A mile to an inch"—a motto appropriate for the walking enthusiast, who counts his milestones as automotive individuals count inches.

When it is realized that already nine states (among them Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, and West Virginia) have been completely mapped by the myopic eye of the United States Geological Survey—on that large scale, and 43 per cent of the whole nation, the amount of labor and care involved seems well-nigh incredible. With each standard 16-mile-square map, we have spread out before us a view of the country, quite similar to one an aviator would get a mile high; or a soaring hawk. Every lane is there, every cross-road, every hill and valley. Even among settled communities each detail of street and suburb stands out perfect as we travel them. When we get off in the mountains, thick, wild, untrilled as our way becomes, we glance confidently at one of the trusty maps, and know that the cartographers have been here before us. He is an insignificant trail from Black Dome to Indian-Head Mountain—it will be just as crooked, and will cross precisely the same brooks and elevations as in 1894, when it was faithfully plotted.

This vast plan of the survey was begun in 1886 by congressional appropriation, and since then has dragged its 35 years of achievement along, partly aided by state contributions, but always too meagerly financed by state and nation to push the ambitious vision to reasonably prompt reality: 57 per cent of its work unaccomplished today. At this rate another 40 years will be needed. But the topography already covered has been rarely done: 3000 engraved plates, that show almost every shed and cabin at the time in 1,800,770 square miles, is no insignificant accomplishment.

How often has it happened to us, afoot that a tiny black dot representing in 1880 a dwelling or remote habitation on some unfrequented road or bridal path turns out, when one has toiled through briars and thicket to reach it, along a well-nigh unknown trail, to be in 1921 only a pile of tumbled-down boards and beams. On the other hand, the relative infrequency of innovations in rural districts over a period of 20 to 30 years is most remarkable, a tour of 50 miles often revealing scarce an additional dwelling or road, or even a new barn, since the map was finished two decades ago.

Is there a more fascinating feature of your vacation walk, cross country, than unraveling one of these survey maps? Your highways and byways are there: trails, railways, tunnels, bridges, fords, canals, locks, abandoned mines, dams, levees, ponds, springs, marshes, cliffs, and what not else, are all there—more information, more running commentary on the neighborhood, than a five-foot bookshelf of guidebooks could present.

Flies That Fly in Water

More than 50 years ago Sir John Lubbock surprised naturalists with an account of a fly which he had discovered swimming, or flying, in a basin of water dipped from an English pond. Another specimen soon afterward rewarded the search of another naturalist, and since that time other aquatic flies have been found in England, like the first, swimming in water taken from a pond.

Other observers have not been so fortunate, and some have searched many years for a specimen of this curious insect without success. Last May, however, during an excursion of a microscopical club, one of its members found a specimen of the long-sought-for fly in a vial of pond water. This led to a more careful investigation, the result of which was the discovery of five more specimens, which were placed in a small glass tank filled with water, where their movements could be observed. These flies, which are so small that they can only be well seen with the aid of a glass, appear to enjoy themselves immensely under the water, moving about rapidly with the help of their wings. The five whose capture has just been referred to remained under water for four days without leaving it at any time, unless they may have done so while the observer was necessarily absent. They appear to belong to the family group of mirmarids, or "fairy flies."

SONG

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Hark! A song from the larch tree near
Flung afar to the listening ear.

Trembling, throbbing it swells and falls
Scattering joy in wild sweet calls.

Light and freedom and gladness rare
From the breast of the bird that is singing there.

All that he feels and knows of good
Poured in melody through the wood.

And the little songster sings and sings
And the song floats far on invisible wings.

Hark! It has ceased from tree above
But the silence is filled with its notes of love.

America's Oil Treasures

The oil industry began just 63 years ago. At the end of August, 1858, the first drill sent in search of America's treasure of oil struck "pay sand" near Titusville, Pennsylvania, at the shallow depth of 69½ feet. Oil, of course, had been previously found, but such quantities as had been marketed were collected from the surface of springs and streams in the same manner as they had been collected for centuries by the Indians. Ditches, too, had been dug, and the oil allowed to collect in these. It remained for a man named Drake, however, to demonstrate the proper method of securing the "liquid fuel."

The total yield in 1859 was less than 2000 barrels, whereas domestic production of crude oil for the first seven months of the present year totaled more than 249,000,000 barrels, while more than 72,000,000 barrels were imported, principally from Mexico. Gradually the discovery of oil-bearing sands has spread west and south, until now 19 states and territories are numbered among the producers. The Drake well oil found a ready market at 50 cents a gallon, but production had so increased in the country by 1861 that oil could be bought as low as 5 cents a barrel. Since that time the price has fluctuated back and forth.

Originally used only for illuminating purposes, petroleum, or the products derived from it, have invaded field after field of industry until now it is difficult to conceive what would happen should the supply be suddenly cut off. In one form or another it lubricates the world's machinery; in another it furnishes power to drive the world's automobiles and aircraft; in still another it is driving the ships of the world's commerce through the seas. The 56,000-ton liner, Majestic, now being completed at Hamburg for the White Star Line, is expected to burn 5700 tons of oil fuel at every crossing of the Atlantic. Its use will require an engine room staff of only 275 men instead of the 460 necessary were the ship to burn coal.

Such is the intensity of the search for oil the world over, that the Australian Government has offered a reward of \$125,000 and the Government of New South Wales \$50,000 to anyone who discovers oil in paying quantities in Australia.

Jellied Tuna Fish Salad

Makes a Delicious Supper Dish

—By Mrs. Knox

On a warm night, a cool jellied tuna or other fish salad makes a most delicious supper dish. It may be made in individual cups and served on lettuce or poured into a large brick shaped pan and served as a jellied fish loaf.

Try the recipe given here; it will not only help solve your "what to eat" problem, but add a new and different touch to the summer menu.

Tuna Fish Salad

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1 cup cold water
1 cup tuna fish
1 cup chopped celery
1 green pepper, finely chopped
1 cup boiled salad dressing
2 teaspoonful salt
2 teaspoonful paprika
2 teaspoonful vinegar
Few grains cayenne

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes, and add to hot boiled salad dressing. Cook, and add tuna fish, separated into flakes, celery, pepper, and other ingredients. Pour into molds. Chill in ice water. Turn out on lettuce leaves, and garnish with sliced cut from pimientos, diamond-shaped pieces cut from green peppers, celery tips and watercress.

Help in Planning Unusual Menus

If you need any help in planning unusual menus I will gladly send you my two booklets, "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy," which contain numberless recipes for any occasion. Send for them. They are free. Just enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage and mention your grocer's name and address. Write to

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PUBLIC CONTROL OF RAILWAYS SOUGHT

Official of Committee of 48, in Opposing Debt Funding Plan, Says New Political Party Will Ask for Ownership by People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reiterating his conviction that unscrupulous financiers, corruption, stock jobbing and extravagant management have spelled the doom of private ownership of the railroads, J. A. H. Hopkins of the Committee of 48 in reply to the criticisms of the committee's attack on the Harding plan to fund the railroad's debt to the government, has discussed specifically the statement issued by Robert S. Binkerd, assistant to the chairman of the Association of Railway Executives.

"It is true, as Mr. Binkerd states," says Mr. Hopkins, "that the committee is organizing a new opposition political party which will take the field against the Republican and Democratic parties. Our platform demands the abolition of privilege. To accomplish this purpose, we advocate the public ownership of railroads, the public control of our natural resources through the taxation of land and its actual values and the maintenance of all civil rights, including free speech, free press and peaceable assembly, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Roads Run Down
"Answering Mr. Binkerd specifically, it is common knowledge that when the railroads were turned over to governmental control it was found that their rolling stock was badly run down, the roadbeds were in bad shape, their worn-out cars and locomotives had not been replaced, and by reason of these facts they had almost ceased to function.

The situation was epitomized by Director-General McAdoo in his report to the President when he said, 'When the Government took control the railroads were in a deplorable condition,' and by reason of this fact it was necessary for the government to spend large sums of money for necessary replacements. I have read the memorandum of the director-general to which Mr. Binkerd refers and in which the director-general advised that the railroads purchased from the government new cars and locomotives costing approximately \$281,000,000, and that there was spent on additions and betterments other than new equipment approximately \$73,000,000.

"But I have also read that portion of the same memorandum which Mr. Binkerd, for obvious reasons, has failed to mention, wherein the director-general says, 'An extension of the time in which these additions and betterment obligations could be paid to such carriers would enable the carriers receiving the extension to expend this amount of money in the much needed rehabilitation of their cars and locomotives and apply the usual and necessary maintenance upon their way and structures.'

Purpose of Expenditures
"This makes it quite clear that these expenditures were for rehabilitation and not for capital account. Do I understand he maintains that the government not only fully maintained and even improved the efficiency of the railroads, but in addition thereto purchased \$500,000,000 additional equipment over and above replacements, etc., which can justly be capitalized as an actual addition to the physical value of the railroads?

"The railway executives must decide which horn of the dilemma they prefer. Either the railroads were in such a lamentable condition that the immense sums already expended were required to rehabilitate their equipment and cannot be capitalized, or we must assume that the railroads were in practically perfect condition and that the government during its period of control maintained and even improved the efficiency of their equipment, under which circumstances they certainly do not require \$500,000,000 for the purpose of additional rolling stock, etc., at a time when there has been a marked falling off in both passenger and freight traffic.

"I do not understand that Binkerd questions my statement that the entire railroad securities could be purchased in the open market for about \$1,500,000,000, but does, however, deny that the difference between this figure and the \$200,000,000 book value is water. 'The price at which an article is purchased is conceded to be a fair indication of its valuation. This Mr. Binkerd denies and states that the physical valuation of the railroads now being worked out by the Interstate Commerce Commission has gone so far as to show that the value of the railroads on pre-war prices will be at least equal if not exceed \$20,000,000,000.

"Mr. Binkerd must be aware of the fact that the valuations so far completed, based upon replacement costs, today average approximately 55 per cent of their book values and if this ratio is maintained it will show a total valuation of \$11,000,000,000, corresponding almost exactly with the market value today.

No Sinking Fund
"Mr. Binkerd makes no reference to the undisputed fact that proper financing requires the setting aside of a sinking fund in connection with every bond issue so that the bonds themselves will be ultimately retired. The railroads have never made any such provision. They have constantly capitalized their earning capacity. 'If the railroads had from the start set aside sinking funds, they would not now have to pay an annual tax the

FARMERS ADVISED TO CHANGE POLICY

Chairman of Joint Agricultural Inquiry Board of Congress Urges Less Political Activity and Closer Economic Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Denunciation of the growing tendency on the part of agricultural interests to place undue confidence in the results of political organization, and the centering of their main efforts around the Capitol, rather than working along economic lines nearer home, was voiced yesterday by Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the Joint Commission on Agricultural Inquiry.

In a statement based on the findings of the commission during the course of its hearings, and investigations to discover means of relief for the farmers of the country, Mr. Anderson declared that a growing ill-feeling among agricultural interests as to the "magic" power of political action was one of the greatest stumbling blocks in the way of their return to prosperity. More and more confidence is being put in the efforts of organizations maintaining headquarters in Washington for the purpose of bringing political pressure to bear on legislators. While "lobbying" is perhaps too objectionable a word to be applied to the activities of these organizations, it is nevertheless a fact that, along these lines, the so-called "farm bloc" in the Senate and House of Representatives to muster support for agricultural relief legislation, there is a great deal of persuasion undertaken in a more or less open manner by those paid to look after the interests of the farmers.

Conservative Cause Marked
While it is, of course, only just and fair for the farmers to have their interests in Congress looked after, at least as solicitously as those of "big business," it is pointed out by those who have their interests at heart that there is danger that energy which would secure more immediate results if expended in other directions is being wasted along these lines. During the past session of Congress the "farm bloc" arose to champion farm interests, and there is every indication that it will be increasingly a power to be reckoned with. Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, in charge of the tariff bill, recently conceded the strength of this bloc when he announced that the framing of certain sections of the tariff would be left in the hands of the leaders. The voices of the farmers' spokesmen have been heard in congressional halls in recent months to a degree never before achieved, and it is not likely that protests will ever again be missing if their interests show signs of being overlooked.

While credit for this development is in many quarters conceded to the various farm organizations which have made their presence felt on Capitol Hill, the time has now come, in the opinion of many, for the farmer to turn his attention to organization along economic lines, rather than political, knowing that in all probability his political interests will not be neglected, as heretofore. What he has done in the last year or so in the way of obtaining political recognition is granted by many to be necessary and effective, but the danger pointed out by Mr. Anderson and others on the commission is that too much dependence may be placed on this semi-political action.

Effective Organizations
"The farmer, in the main, is organized today just as the retailer is organized, namely, along semi-political rather than economic lines," declared Mr. Anderson. "And neither the farmer nor the retailer can get anywhere in this country except through an organization whose fundamental aim is economic. Too many organizations are built along the lines of political action, and instead of endeavoring to work out their own problems, occupy their time largely in passing resolutions and making recommendations to Congress."

The need for the present, according to Mr. Anderson, is a study of the situation from an economic standpoint, leading to efficient organization based on a combination of selling power. There are too many organizations at present, it was declared, seeking results through political action and of a type in which there is bound to be divergence of opinion, discord, and in the end "an inevitable smashup." Organizations whose fundamental aim is economic, work on the other hand, with unanimity of purpose, and will, therefore, endure, declared Mr. Anderson in urging the farmers of America to work toward such organizations.

Ends to Be Sought
Three outstanding benefits are set forth as accruing to agricultural interests through economic organization: Elimination of the cost of having some one else do the grading on products to make them marketable, since the "organized" farmer does the grading; additional influence over the price of a commodity, since the present unorganized selling power is helpless in the face of the great buying power of organized industry, and better distribution.

This organization, stated Mr. Anderson, will be the corner stone on which the farmer of America will build up a selling power matching the selling power of organized industry. It cannot be worked out in a few months. The development of the ideal marketing system must be based upon thorough study of the production end

and of the relation of that unit as definitely as possible to the market. Testimony recently given before the commission by representatives of such marketing organizations have, apparently, convinced members of the success of such methods as those of the California Fruit Growers Association, for example, where cooperation in selling has brought to the organized producer profits impossible in a state of independent action.

SALES OF WAR MATERIALS
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—War materials sold by the War Department last week totaled \$1,599,000, making a total revenue of \$1,457,845,000 from sales of salvaged and surplus stock since the armistice. In making the announcement Secretary Weeks said that about \$2,000,000,000 worth of materials still were on hand, including \$600,000,000 worth of ammunition. The materials already disposed of came from the air service, engineers, quartermaster corps, motor transport corps and ordnance department.

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BALTIMORE MILK DEALERS INDICTED

Thirty-One Men and Firms Are Charged With Formation of Combination to Create Monopoly—Significance in Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Thirty-one milk dealers and firms were indicted on Wednesday by the grand jury, following the appearance before that body of Robert F. Leach, State's Attorney.

The individuals and firms indicted are charged with forming a combination to create a monopoly in milk, and are said to be subject to the Baltimore Milk Exchange. The indictments necessitated the renewal by the dealers of their bail of \$500 each, which was set at the time of the presentment.

The trial of the dealers and organizations charged with combining to prevent any decrease in the retail price of milk is expected to take place late in the autumn or the early winter. There is every reason to anticipate that it will be one of the most important trials in the annals of the Criminal Court, for the history of that body does not furnish records of many indictments concerning so great a number of principals.

The indictment, which embraces 21 pages, shows that the original charges were made by Mr. Leach, far from being excessive, by no means comprehended the entire offense of the milk combine. Charges of monopoly go back as far as October, 1916, when the Baltimore Milk Exchange and the City Dairy Company were new organizations.

The names of those in the indictment are the same as those presented last week, with two exceptions, R. Henry Holmes, who has passed away, and Henry W. Hofferbert, who represents the Horn Ice Cream Company, and who claims that he is not a member of the exchange. Next in importance to the indictment of the Baltimore Milk Exchange is that of the State Dairymen's Association, which consists of an organization of farmers and other producers who are under the control of the exchange.

Many of former service men needy
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Operations of "clean up" squads under direction of the Federal Veterans Bureau indicate that there are thousands of disabled former service men in need of governmental assistance, said a statement issued yesterday by the bureau.

More than 10,000 cases to date have been completed by the squads and sent to the bureau, the statement said, adding that when the squads begin operating in all of the 14 districts into which the country has been divided cases will be reported to the bureau at the rate of 2000 daily.

Squads operating in Des Moines, Iowa, in one day reported the cases of 200 veterans needing attention, and in Davenport, Iowa, 212 cases were reported. Two hundred and fifty men were examined at Canton, Mississippi, in one day, and operations at Camden, New Jersey, resulted in passing upon 300 cases; at Jackson, Mississippi, between 300 and 400 cases, and at Yazoo, Mississippi, 175 cases.

OPPOSITION TO MAGNA CHARTA OBSERVANCES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Knights of Columbus history movement opposes the plan to celebrate in English-speaking countries next June the signing of Magna Charta. The commission handling the "Knights' history scheme holds that the celebration in June would eclipse the celebration of Independence Day, says that American liberty "did not derive from Magna Charta," that it "arose from a denial of the primary human liberties set forth imperfectly in Magna Charta," and that the Declaration of Independence is an infinitely more important and conclusive document of human liberty. Edward F. Mcweeney of Boston is chairman of this commission, which plans to distribute its own idea of American history as an offset to what it calls English, German and Japanese propaganda.

ANDEAN RAILROAD MERGER
SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean Senate has authorized consolidation of the Chilean-Argentine Railroad across the Andes, with the Chilean Government taking control on the Chilean side as a shareholder. The law must be concurred in by the Chamber of Deputies, but this action probably will be merely a formality, as there is said to be no opposition in the chamber.

BOARD ENDS TRADE IN "INDEMNITIES"

Chicago Body's Confirmation, by a Vote of 573 to 41, of the Capper-Tincher Bill Will Hinder Grain Market Speculation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Confirmation of the recent decision by the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade to discontinue the practice of trading in "indemnities" was made on Wednesday by a vote of 573 to 41 on the part of the members of that organization. This is the first step by the Board of Trade to make its operating rules conform to the recently passed Capper-Tincher bill. Trading in "indemnities," otherwise known as "puts and calls," is to cease October 1.

Officials of the board assert that the new ruling will mean a reduction in the volume of business done by the grain exchange, but that there was no alternative, as the new law fixes a prohibitive tax of 20 cents per bushel. It is claimed that the elimination of "puts and calls" will make speculators operating in the grain markets more conservative, as they will be without the protection supposed to be offered by the old practice. Elimination of trading in them by clerks and others who have spent large sums buying them when the transactions were really beyond their means is also expected.

Trading in indemnities has been discontinued several times in the past but the practice has been renewed on the theory that their use was a sort of insurance. Opinions as to the benefits to the market derived from indemnities have always differed. They were invented as an insurance measure, but many members of the Board of Trade have contended that they were a menace.

Action of the Board of Trade members in voting to eliminate the indemnity rule was a clear indication of the earnest desire of the grain trade to aid in the enforcement of the new law, said Joseph P. Griffin, president of the Chicago Board of Trade. "Such contracts at times serve a useful economic function, and the Board of Trade's voluntary elimination of them was in line with public opinion in the grain trade itself as in legislative centers."

"The full effect of the Capper-Tincher law will not be known until it has been in operation for some time. The grain trade will do everything possible to aid in carrying out its provisions, despite the fact that the law does not, by far, represent the wishes of the grain trade."

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has pledged himself to administer the law in careful, judicious manner so it will not hamper the economic function of the grain exchanges, which are recognized as serving to the distinct advantage of both producer and consumer.

Other changes proposed in the rules of the Board of Trade have not yet been reported by the committees appointed to act upon their adoption.

BALTIMORE TO HAVE HOME BUILDING DRIVE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland—An effort to meet the housing problem of this city will be made through a home-building drive, in which the representatives of commercial and savings banks, trust companies, bonding companies, real estate concerns, and building and loan associations are taking the initiative.

It is believed that through these organizations sufficient funds will be made available to finance the building of a great number of modern small houses, at moderate prices. A committee to outline further plans for the drive was appointed at a meeting which was held on Saturday at the home of Congressman J. Charles Linthicum. Among the speakers at this meeting was Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who endorsed the movement. The personnel of the committee consist of representatives

of banks, trust companies, real estate concerns, and building and loan associations. It is believed that through the representation of so many business interests, different points of view will be obtained, and the home-building project will be developed from various angles.

MINE INVESTIGATION IN ILLINOIS BEGINS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—Frank S. Dickson, the Adjutant-General, George B. Arnold, State Director of Labor, and Robert M. Medill, State Director of Mines and Minerals, will begin an investigation of conditions in the Roel Clare Spar mining district today. The investigation was ordered by Len Small, Governor of Illinois, after a delegation from Hardin county related stories of abuse at the hands of armed guards, said to be in the employ of the Spar mine owners of Hardin county.

Edward Carbine of Chicago, organizer of the Spar miners, led the delegation from Hardin county. The Governor was told that armed guards have threatened miners and their wives, and that a large number of persons had been ordered to leave Roel Clare and Elizabethtown. They urged that the guards be disarmed.

After the state investigation was ordered, plans were laid to hear evidence in various parts of Hardin county. The three investigators will make a report to Governor Small as soon as possible.

WARRANTS IN MINGO DISTRICT

LOGAN, West Virginia—About 40 warrants have been issued here for the arrest of men who last week were alleged to have formed part of the armed forces whose march on Logan County brought federal troops into the West Virginia coal fields. The warrants were issued by Magistrate Gore at the instance of John Chafin, prosecuting attorney of Logan County. A special Grand Jury has been summoned for next Wednesday, when, according to county officials, the whole question of the disturbances in the eastern part of Logan County will be investigated.

CORN CROP SHOWS A GAIN OVER ESTIMATE
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The corn crop, which suffered a loss of about 91,000,000 bushels in prospective production in July, made a gain of 154,000,000 bushels during August over the forecast last month, the indicated production from the September 1 condition of the crop being 3,186,000,000 bushels.

Preliminary estimates of this year's production of winter wheat and hay, and other forecasts, based on their condition on September 1, were announced by the Department of Agriculture yesterday, as follows: Winter wheat, 544,000,000 bushels; spring wheat, 210,000,000; all wheat, 754,000,000; corn, 3,186,000,000; oats, 1,090,000,000; barley, 167,000,000; rye, 64,300,000; buckwheat, 13,000,000; white potatoes 323,000,000; sweet potatoes, 110,000,000; flax, 8,300,000; rice, 32,700,000; apples, 107,000,000; peaches, 33,000,000; kafirs, 127,000,000; peanuts, 32,500,000; beans, 8,800,000; hay (tame), 79,800,000 tons; hay (wild), 14,800,000 tons; sugar beets, 8,000,000 tons.

MR. MCADOO URGES ABOLISHING NAVIES
NEWTON, Kansas—"Reduction of naval armaments is not enough; the world should be made navless," William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, declared in an address at the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of Newton.

Mr. McAdoo criticized sharply policies of the present Administration, particularly its protective tariff bill, which he said favored "the trusts," its failure to join the League of Nations, and "the short-sighted policy of attempted isolation forced on the American people."

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ARGENTINE TRADE SITUATION UNEASY

Opportunities for American Investment and Underbidding by Germans Reported by Secretary of Trade Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Bids recently opened for bridge work in the Argentine Republic disclose German offers at one-third of the American cost and Americans, anticipating the result, did not even bid, declares O. K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, writing from Buenos Aires. German shipping is fairly under way, with a new Hugo Stinnes Line; German deliveries have been prompt and ample, especially in steel and electric goods, but equality is deteriorating. Mr. Davis, urging the need for American investment in South American trade, says:

"Things commercial and financial here are pretty much in a mess. The bottom has fallen out of prices. Meat shipments to London have been made at a loss of over 4d. per pound, and the packing business, chief industry of the country, is about at a standstill. All the Americans with whom I have talked report exchange conditions as suffocating. I do not see any hope of early improvement of the United States-Argentine situation, as this country really has little that is exportable to the United States.

"Some of the banks here are making short-time loans around 120 days with renewals. That seems to me not at all to help the real trouble. There seems only one real way to help, by American investment here. Some Argentine and provincial securities, also land mortgages, are good. The foreign trade financing corporations could help if organized as first planned.

"Cattle breeding and large farming offer good opportunities, as land and labor costs are less than in the United States, and the market is the same as for our surplus, giving a wider margin of profit. There seem also to be some industrial openings. There is no large tanning industry here, although there is one in Uruguay. No substantial shoe-making industry is here and there seems room for it. The United States Shoe Machinery Company has equipped several native plants, none large. Hides go from here to the United States, and from there are re-exported to Argentina. There is considerable excitement, but I have not learned any details. One oil transporting concern is in the market for two tankers and is asking prices from United States builders.

"The things which interest our people chiefly are the exchange situation and the possibility of securing exemption from United States taxes of income derived from foreign sources and received from American traders resident abroad. I have heard no tariff talk to amount to anything."

ARGENTINA AGAIN SEEKS LOAN
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Negotiations with New York bankers for the proposed loan of \$50,000,000 to Argentina are reported to have been resumed. It is said the negotiations are being conducted by local American bank representatives and President Irigoyen, with whom the representative have had a conference. Another will be held for further discussion. The exchange rate has dropped five points from its recent high level.

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GERMAN CHEMICAL CONTROL ATTACKED

Less Imitation of the Technical Methods of Central Powers Urged at New York Convention by Sir William J. Pope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A chemical independent of which would enable development of material resources, especially in tropical lands, on lines not possible by methods originated in a self-contained European country, was demanded by Sir William J. Pope, president of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain, speaking before the international meeting yesterday of the British organization and the American Chemical Society. He emphasized the need of chemistry freeing itself from the technical methods of Germany.

"Although a large number of technical chemical methods originated in Great Britain and France, the chemical technology of today is, in the main, modeled upon the pattern of modern German practice," said Sir William. "The statement is more rigidly applicable to European conditions than to those of the American continent, where the discovery of vast sources of raw materials and of energy dissimilar to anything which occurs in Europe has necessarily led to a certain novelty of practice."

Chemistry in Tropics

"I have not desire to depreciate the great achievements of the technical chemists of central Europe, but I do suggest that we have shown far too little initiative in adopting, almost without modification, the economic view of chemical technology elaborated by the leaders of German industry during the last 50 years. The few colonies which the central European nations possessed were a source of great expense to the homeland because successful colonization is an art which has never been mastered by any German Government. We have rendered our late empires a great service by relieving them of this source of expense, and almost the whole of the tropical parts of the globe is now being administered by English-speaking or Latin races."

"We must, indeed, recognize that wide economic differences exist between a self-contained European country and others which have the whole tropical world within their range and that entirely distinct types of problems are in consequence presented to the chemical technologists of the two species of nations. It is for us to realize all the bearing of these differences upon chemical science and chemical industry, and to see that we neglect no means for applying the great opportunities within our reach in the service of mankind and of our respective countries."

A new era in which the forces of nature will have wider application was described by Dr. L. H. Baekeland, honorary professor of chemical engineering in Columbia University.

Coal Tar Industry

"The forces of nature are the most enduring wealth of mankind," he said, "but in wrong hands they can be diverted into the basest, demoralizing utilization. During the war, one of the nations reputed for its scientific knowledge staggered history by a wholesale, unscrupulous utilization of science and engineering in attempting to extend and perpetuate an anachronistic and demoralizing system of government. The other nations, in trying to withstand this onslaught upon right and decency, were in their turn compelled to enlist the talent of scientists and engineers alongside the efforts of soldiers and sailors. And now we chemists can turn again to the sphere of action where we truly belong. We can try to become apostles of construction instead of destruction; soldiers of progress, peace and happiness. In our modern complex civilization, chemists are as indispensable as engineers, notwithstanding the fact that the lawyer politicians hold the floor."

"Agents of foreign interests had long ago started a propaganda that the United States was not suited to the coal tar industry and that Germany could better supply us. But the war awakened us from our torpor. By supreme efforts our chemists and business men overcame this handicap; this achievement remains one of the most thrilling pages of our national history. And now it is as if short-sightedness and politics were about to destroy what has been raised after so much effort."

Value of Theory

The value of theoretical knowledge was emphasized by Dr. Willis R. Whitney of Schenectady, New York, a research chemist. He said in part: "Probably no theory has had a longer life or showed more valuable results than the atomic theory of the chemist. It has led to extensions in kind so that today we are recognizing that electricity must be added to our atomic theory and that through the combination there comes an added systematic arrangement of myriads of facts which the original atomic theory and separate electrical theories never contemplated. This in turn permits of still further prophecy and experimenting. Shall we undervalue unproved or wild theories? Certainly not! Now then, may we distinguish the God-given from the earth-bound conception? There may be no a priori way, but there are two ways which are usually successful. One is to see if the theory originates in someone who has actual understanding contact with the matter in hand, and the other lies in the application."

"It was long ago written that men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. For years good-willed people have hoped that

cause and effect were here somehow mixed. How much more interesting and useful may be the Loeb theory, which has been tested on lower animals and plants. It is that the action of light on growing, living matter, obeys the Bunson-Talbot law and is proportional to the product of time and intensity of the light which produces the chemical products necessary to the process.

"The very necessity of such creatures in turning toward or away from the light is brought about by reaction products of light itself. This constructive theory calls for many new experiments and who can know but that the ancient saying quoted above may be revised? There will be no evil when all get sufficient light."

CALIFORNIA TUNNELS LINED WITH CONCRETE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—One of the largest and most important pieces of railroad construction attempted in the west in recent years has just been completed by the Southern Pacific Company in the work of enlarging, and lining with concrete, the tunnels on its line in the Tehachapi Mountains, the range which separates northern from Southern California. The work has been going on for five years, and has entailed an expenditure of rather more than \$1,000,000. Though this stretch of 48 miles from the town of Bakersfield to the town of Tehachapi, is the busiest stretch of single-track railroad in the world, the work was accomplished without delay or detouring of trains.

Approximately 110,000 sacks of cement, 1,500,000 lineal feet of reinforcing steel and 45,000 tons of gravel were used. It is noteworthy that there was not a single serious accident in the entire five years of work. Of the 15 tunnels on the Tehachapi grade, 16 have been enlarged and finished with concrete and two have been eliminated. This stretch of track is operated jointly by the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads, and runs from the floor of the San Joaquin Valley to the summit of the Tehachapi Mountains. Fourteen passenger trains and eight freight trains are scheduled daily to operate through these tunnels, while as high as 87 trains and 127 freight cars have been operated through and across this divide in one day.

The railroad was built in 1876, and in 1916 it became apparent that, after 40 years of service, these tunnels, which were merely lined with wood and sheet-piling, would have to be finished in concrete to endure the vibration of the heavier engines, longer and heavier trains, and greater speed demanded. The tunnels were then enlarged to a minimum horizontal section of 16 feet on tangent, 17 feet on curve and with a minimum overhead clearance of 22 feet. On account of the density of traffic, ordinary methods of laying concrete seemed impractical, and it was decided to adopt the pneumatic method, by which the concrete is blown into place by machinery located outside the tunnel.

Steel frames, 20 feet long, and fitting inside the tunnel, running with removable wheels on the tracks, and through which the trains run at all times were devised by the engineers, and the concrete blown in in 20-foot sections. On an average, 100 feet per week were covered with concrete and the steel rods set, but about two weeks were required to set up the frames for one week's application of concrete, and about two weeks to take down these frames again. Where tunnels were close together, one set-up would do for two tunnels, but, as a rule, the greater part of the time was taken up with the preparation for the actual work of putting in the concrete and steel lining. Of 6979 feet of tunnels, 5964 feet were lined with concrete and steel, and the remainder eliminated in the two tunnels which were converted into open cuts through shoulders of the mountain.

EFFECT OF FARM AID IS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—In the opinion of Joseph H. Hamilton, county agricultural agent of Minnehaha County, South Dakota, the passage of the farmer relief bill by the lower house of Congress, and its approval by the representatives by a large majority of votes, will assure the reduction of the surplus crops of South Dakota, as well as those of a number of other states in the northwest. Mr. Hamilton said:

"We have a big surplus of crops. If the passing of the bill will open the markets abroad, we can get rid of a great deal of the surplus farm commodities on hand now, and this in turn will help us for the future. "If the passing of the bill will actually relieve conditions, then it is well and good. But the financing and financial aid must be administered to this section and to Minnehaha County farmers as an example from a point much closer than from Washington. What they need is a financial distributing point nearby, say from the banks of Sioux Falls."

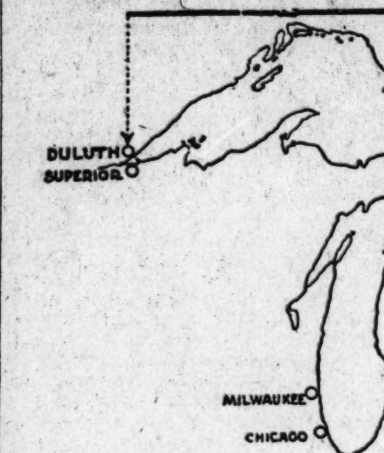
NAVY YARD WAGES CUT
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The new navy wage scale, decreasing by 10 to 20 per cent the pay of about 68,000 civilian employees, has been approved by Secretary Denby. The new scale, which becomes effective September 15, is made uniform for similar work in all navy yards. The revised schedules will be 4 cents an hour less than prevailing wages for railroad trades and 5 cents per hour higher than those in shipbuilding trades, the Wage Board said, and the wages recommended are 45 per cent higher than pre-war scales, and estimates the cost of living as 80 per cent higher than in 1913.

FROM SUPERIOR TO THE SEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

The Great-Lakes-to-the-Sea movement is of great importance to the future of the middle west of Canada and of the United States alike. Congress has asked the Canadian Government to consider through a joint commission a plan in which both nations can unite to bring seagoing vessels through the St. Lawrence to Lake Superior. Although the project is still in the conference stage and hearings are now being held in different parts of the United States, it was proposed as long ago as 1910 by Senator Charles E. Townsend and discussed at a conference of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

A great part of Canada and at least 16 states are interested in getting the



The barriers of the Great Lakes

St. Lawrence route to the sea. This waterway, they believe, will benefit the people of the entire continent, and also the people of Europe, for, to take one example alone, it would reduce shipping rates on wheat from the west to Liverpool 5 cents or more a bushel. Julius H. Barnes, former United States Wheat Director, in advocating this project, said: "My business experience tells me that if this project can be justified on a basis of a single commodity movement, there will naturally follow the development of other lines of service besides. I should think to steamship operators, who have made a practice of berthing steamers from two Atlantic ports, with the same steamer making a complete out-of-line movement to serve two ports, the prospect of a packet line, commencing the voyage at Duluth or Chicago, and calling on its direct route at half a dozen great cities, such as Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo, would be a most attractive operating proposal to the package service."

The blockade which now exists in the unnavigable stretch of the St. Lawrence between Lake Ontario and Montreal has held back the tide of freight and diverted it into the dense traffic area between the Alleghenies and the coast. The railroads are unable to handle the movement of crops in this region with any reasonable degree of dispatch. They find that being the main outlet for the country between the Rockies and the Alleghenies, which produces 75 per cent of the national wheat crop, 65 per cent of the corn, 100 per cent of the flax, 50 per cent of the butter, cheese, eggs and potatoes, and more than one-half of the beet sugar, is too much for them, because in addition to the crops there are the minerals, which include 85 per cent of the annual iron output, 39 per cent of the copper, 75 per cent of the zinc and 46 per cent of the lead.

Other Great Lakes barriers have been overcome in the past. A little less than 100 years ago all the commerce of Lake Superior was transferred by horse and cart to Lake Huron to avoid the falls at Sault Ste. Marie. In 1844 the first shallow canal was begun. Now Lake Superior is in no sense shut off from the other Great Lakes, but many millions of tons of freight annually pass through the efficient locks. The United States and Canada spent \$32,000,000 to overcome this barrier, but it is estimated that these improvements pay for themselves every six weeks. Another barrier was encountered in crossing the shoals between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, but this was not allowed to hold back development. The government spent \$16,000,000 in dredging and removing obstacles on this connecting waterway. Then came the obstacle of the Niagara barrier. Canada did away with that by constructing the Welland Canal. In time this was outgrown so that \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 is being spent at present in building a new Welland Canal. Work, begun two years before the war, was resumed within a year after the armistice and it is hoped that it will be finished soon.

There now remains only the work

of preparing the St. Lawrence to carry Great Lakes ships out to the Atlantic. The 45 or so miles of rapids lying between Lake Ontario and Montreal are now navigated by small passenger boats, but this is impossible for seagoing ships. The preliminary surveys, made by engineers from Canada and the United States, appointed to decide the engineering questions, point to the advisability of using locks and dams.

As the map shows, the St. Lawrence has international and Canadian sections. The improvement on the international section will be undertaken by both countries, and estimates have been made from Kingston to St. Regis. The 68 miles from St. Regis to Montreal will be a purely Canadian undertaking. Canada has already provided 14-foot canals to avoid certain stretches of the river, but engineers and seamen agree that a much greater depth is needed. The cost may amount to \$100,000,000, but engineers say that

one year to get ready and two years to put it through will suffice. Fortunately these rapids of the St. Lawrence are capable of developing a large amount of hydroelectric power. Part, possibly all, of the cost of improvements may be met in this way. In an address Alexander T. Vogelsang, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has pointed out that the power possibilities of the St. Lawrence have a large economic importance and that Canada and the United States should not allow private capital to obtain a grant of power privileges. He added, "I venture to say that it is readily perceptible to anyone that of all the states bordering or tributary to this waterway the greatest beneficiary will be the great Empire State of New York. The letting loose of this flood of power over her territory will cause her to leap to the front as a manufacturing state, and her products so stimulated by cheap power will find a market in all the countries of the world."

Other Great-Lakes-to-the-Atlantic schemes have been proposed at various times. Canada not so long ago considered the all-Canadian route, from Georgian Bay up the French River, across Ottawa and down the Ottawa River to the St. Lawrence and Montreal. In the United States a route has been proposed from Oswego on Lake Ontario across New York State to the Hudson and down that river to New York City.

Since the St. Lawrence plan promises to pay for itself in power development, since the canals, which cause ships to lose speed and time and money, will be shorter than those necessary for a passage from Oswego to the Hudson, this plan is now considered the best.

ANTI-CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, proposed yesterday a constitutional amendment on child labor in the event that the United States Supreme Court should affirm the recent decision of a lower court declaring the anti-child labor law invalid. He pointed out that this decision did not rule on child labor, but on the alleged infringement of the federal law on states rights, and he reminded the public that the decision was not final. In the event of a final decision against the opponents of child labor, Mr. Lovejoy recommended the following action:

"Two attempts of the people to effect their will through the Constitution as it now stands will have failed. Another attempt might be made, but the outcome would be very uncertain. Some people suggest an amendment directly prohibiting child labor. Certainly the country can just as well dispense with child labor as it can with liquor. Though there seems to be considerable demand for both," he added.

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BUSINESS BASIS IS URGED FOR STATE

Governmental Economy Will Only Come Through People's Interest in Public Affairs, Says the National Security League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—President Harding's letter to Medill McCormick, Senator from Illinois, reviewing the achievements of the Republican Administration, has brought from the National Security League the warning that the people of the country must take more interest in their public affairs, especially with regard to gov-

ernmental expenditures with those of other localities to the end that there shall be some standardization for the public benefit.

Public Interest Unaroused

"So far as information can be obtained, the League will endeavor to keep the public informed regarding the departments and bureaus at Washington which overrun the appropriations made by Congress. But nothing can be accomplished for the public benefit unless the people themselves will arouse from their present stupor and take a proper active interest in their civic affairs."

"One of the many unhappy aftermaths of the war has been the let down in public interest in civic affairs. The average citizen seems to believe that he is performing his duty by criticizing and objecting in his private conversations to the abuses and shortcomings which exist at the present time, but when it comes to taking any definite action, the 'Let George do it' spirit prevails. This was not the spirit upon which was based the progress and development of the American nation."

JAMAICA WANTS A NEW CONSTITUTION

By special correspondent The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, B. W. I.—The feeling is abroad in Jamaica, and is gaining strength, that a change in the present political constitution is desirable and necessary, and that the time is now ripe for such a change. Some of the leading men of the country are already moving in the matter, and it is proposed to send a deputation to England to interview the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Until 1866, for over 200 years, Jamaica enjoyed a political constitution like the one in the motherland, but in an unfortunate moment it was ended. The Crown Government pure and simple was established under which the country was ill-treated for 18 years. At the end of that time, in 1884, as a result of tremendous agitation and the sending of a monster petition to Queen Victoria, a new constitution was granted, giving a modicum of representation with taxation, and restoring the elective idea. This "step in advance," as it was termed by Lord Derby, the Secretary of State, was followed by another agitation for extended representation some years after, and in 1895 a further order-in-council was made by the Queen, which has been in existence for some time.

Jamaica, which has a population of nearly 1,000,000, is divided into 14 parishes. Under the constitution of 1884 these parishes were represented by only nine elected members in the Legislative Council, one member serving for two of the small parishes, and where six of them voted solidly on any financial measure the votes of the government members were not taken unless the Governor-President decided the matter to be one of "paramount importance." Under the present constitution each parish has its own representative, and the vote of nine on any financial question decides it unless in case of "paramount importance," as in the first instance.

NEW FACTOR IN CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Farmer-Labor Party has put a ticket into the mayoralty campaign. Jerome T. de Hunt, president of the New York Harbor District Council of the Railway and Steamship Clerks Union, heads the ticket. The party refused to affiliate with the Socialists and the Single Taxers.

GOLD STRIKE IN ALASKA

FAIRBANKS, Alaska.—Reports here describe a rich gold strike along Wilbur Creek, north of here. A stampede of miners and prospectors was under way immediately after the fact was learned. Experts have left to investigate.

PLEAS FINISHED IN COOPERATIVE CASE

Circuit Judge Will File Decision on Motion to Intervene in Suit Against a Cooperative Society to Establish Receivership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—After hearing allegations of collusion in a motion to intervene on the part of the Indiana petitioners in a suit for receivership of the Cooperative Society of America, E. A. Evans, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday ended the arguments by indicating that he had heard enough and would file his decision with the clerk of the court when complete. He also indicated that he would do the same with his decision regarding the involuntary bankruptcy petition which was heard by him on Tuesday.

Attorneys for Harrison Parker and the two other trustees of the society declared they had discovered fraud in the preparation of the case against them. They alleged that in the first place none but Illinois citizens were involved in the suit as plaintiffs and that, in order to bring the case before a federal court, the plaintiffs had to get residents from other states to join the suit.

This was done, they said, by solicitation of clients by the attacking lawyers. These lawyers, they said, had got signatures of some 25 persons in Indiana to sign the bill of complaint. A number of these persons, alleged the defendants, have now signed affidavits stating that they did not know what their signatures were to be used for, and that the lawyers had promised that it was not to cost them anything in attorneys' fees.

It was further argued that, previous to the motion to intervene, a motion had been entered for dismissal of the suit and that the dismissal must be considered first. They stated that the business of the society had been honestly and efficiently conducted and that it is now in a flourishing condition. They attributed the attack upon them to the operations of an alleged "bankruptcy ring" which they said made a business of looting thriving enterprises.

D. K. Tonne, attorney for the plaintiff, attempted to show that the holders of certificates from the first issue of \$10,000,000 were being injured by the sale of a new issue of certificates to the amount of \$90,000,000. He wished an injunction against further sale of the new securities and asked for the appointment of new trustees and a receivership of the enterprise.



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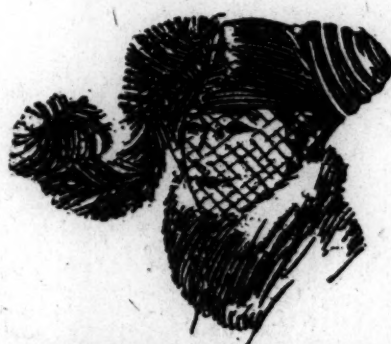
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EVENTS LEADING
TO SPANISH CRISIS

Failure of Projected Alliances,
the Melilla Affair and Vacil-
lating Policy Brought About
the Cabinet's Downfall

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—It is evident that the slight ministerial changes that were made some time ago, involving two resignations and two new appointments, by no means gave stability to the Allendesalazar cabinet, and a new crisis was freely discussed. The general opinion was that the government would not continue in office for more than a few weeks more, and that opinion proved to be true. Meanwhile, in preparation for the possible sudden eventuality, the parties were busy, and the politicians devoted themselves to a consideration of the possible cabinets that might be constructed.

There seemed to be four possibilities which were most favored and discussed. One was that in some new way the Allendesalazar ministry, which was of a general conservative complexion would again be patched up. This was not very likely, and also the possibility that Mr. La Cierva would at this juncture be able to gather sufficient support to bring him into office was not considered. He had the Maurists and other important groups against him on his reconstruction schemes, and the Minister of Public Works displayed so much energy and was so active in the country, where he enlisted the sympathy of the industrial and financial elements to such a degree, that the spirit of jealousy crept higher and higher in the general political mind. There was sufficient evidence of that.

Probable Solutions

The other two chances were a Maura ministry and a Liberal and Reformist coalition government. There was perhaps a balance of opinion that the former would be the best solution to the difficulties of the time, not because anybody thought that a Maura government would be of any practical value at the present period, but because it was felt that a short spell of quiet, solid and economical conservatism would be the best thing while the country considered its bearings in view of various deeply important matters with which it was beset. But Mr. Maura, as usual on these occasions, seemed shy, and was dabbling little in political affairs. When he is being completely ignored it is his custom to press forward his personality and his claims, but when he is sought he is often inclined to be disdainful. So it appears that the idea of taking office was not agreeable to him. He had recently been spending summer days along the northern coast where as much of Madrid as can afford to go and has the convenience to do so, is idling at the present, and it was given out one day, somewhat mysteriously, that he was about to translate himself to another place in the north. Somebody kept a watch on his movements, and as he then discovered that instead of so changing from one place to another in these same parts he directed his automobile straight to Madrid. And from this, as is customary, many deductions were swiftly drawn.

The fourth chance was that which caused most discussion, but the Liberals and their allies have been so vacillating in recent times that confidence in them is not now very strong. The chief argument for them seemed to be that after all they were in power not long ago, and were certain to be so again, so what better time than the present? It had been agreed among them that when they formed their new government its Premier would be the Marquess de Alhucemas, otherwise known as Mr. Garcia Prieto, and in such case the Count de Romanones would almost certainly have taken the Foreign Ministry, a post for which by public and other declarations he seemed to be actively refitting himself.

Spain's Foreign Policy

There was a feeling that neither he nor the Marquess de Lema had come very well out of their duel of words with each other as to which had conducted the foreign policy of Spain to the best advantage. Both of them had, according to their own showing, missed the best opportunities; their achievements, if they told us the best of them, had been trivial, some of the larger affairs having developed by the action of foreign powers quite independent of Madrid, and the poverty of Spanish effort was sufficiently indicated when ministers like these, in pointing with pride to their policies and what they had done with them, could single out a mere speech of theirs somewhere and declare proudly, "See, I said that!" as if a simple speech were itself a constructive and material act of value. But this is just the Spanish way, to regard a speech, a "discurso" as an achievement of itself, a feat.

This condition is exemplified in the Cortes and in the complimentary luncheons at the hotels continually. A political personage has a scheme, a policy, or theoretically a desire to do something, and after much advertising he makes his speech upon it, all the Spanish world listening attentively. Then he is judged upon the speech—and generally judged with much indulgence, and it is determined how good the speech is, and there are the longest comments upon it in the newspapers. And that is the finality. The actual subject of which the speech was made is no more thought of; it has served its purpose. The politician in vehement phrases says what ought to be done, and all applaud. It would be considered a pre-

posterous thing to suggest to him afterward that he should set about trying to do the thing about which he has talked so much. To give him fair credit, Mr. de La Cierva, who can talk as much as anyone, and does, is about the only Minister who really tries to do the things he talks about.

A Vacillating Policy

It came as a disagreeable surprise to know that this spirit even to some extent affected the efforts of the Foreign Ministry, and it is well known that even if Spain was on amicable terms with all peoples she was really on very good terms with none. Projected alliances and agreements had not materialized, and vacillating policy, with irritations caused to old friends unnecessarily or thoughtlessly, resulted in both England and France being a little further away from Spain than they might be. With France the Tanger question is, of course, paramount and difficult; it has been and still is hoped that the support of England will be on the side of Spain in this matter, but there is less confidence than there used to be. Spain has been making efforts of late to cultivate the friendship of Holland, and the Scandinavian countries, but these would be poor consolations. The foreign economic policy of Spain was never in a greater and more unsatisfactory tangle.

It was at such a moment that it was announced, unofficially but apparently not without some authority, that it was the intention of the Foreign Minister very shortly to cease to be a member of the government, and not only that but that he was determined to withdraw entirely and permanently from political life. He had been Foreign Minister through long and difficult periods, but his position did not seem the same now that his old chief, Mr. Dato, to whom he was much attached and whom he exactly represented, had gone.

The Morocco Question

At the same time it was not unexpectedly announced that it was the intention of the Minister of War, the Viscount de Eza, to send in his resignation, following upon the Melilla affair and the discontent which was naturally excited against Spanish policy and effort in Morocco. The Viscount de Eza, who is a man of wide knowledge and sympathies, applied himself closely to the study of the Moroccan problem, and a little while back made an extensive tour through the zone. But the Morocco question is bound now to loom large in political affairs, and though the best of Spain is more than ever determined to go through with the great work, and conduct it better in the future than in the past, those who ask if she can afford it and whether it is any use throwing more good money after bad are sure to be troublesome.

In this connection a thing of a new sensation was caused by a statement in one of the Paris newspapers to the effect that when the Count de Romanones visited the French capital in 1918, being then Premier, he went with a scheme to offer to cede to France the whole of the Spanish zone for a sum of 1,000,000,000 pesetas, and that it was his intention to open up negotiations with this object. It is added, however, that the scheme went no farther. The Count de Romanones, on seeing this statement made, gave it an emphatic denial, saying that he never had the intention of offering to give up Morocco for 1,000,000,000 or even 100,000,000,000 pesetas, and that while he always advocated the maintenance of a good agreement with France in regard to Morocco, he has insisted that each one must keep to its own zone. He added that by a lesson Spain learns today in Morocco is just one of the incidents of war, that she will recover from its consequences without any great effort, and will anew dominate her zone completely. There are, he says, both the means and the will for doing so.

It was freely stated in political circles that with resignations pending, and other Cabinet difficulties, together with the shaking that the Melilla affair gave to this, as it would live to any government, the Allendesalazar ministry could not continue.

OPEN SHOP AMONG
WINNIPEG PRINTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—An open shop has been established in the printing industry in Winnipeg and negotiations, which have continued since July 1, when the dispute began, have been dropped by the Employing Printers Association. Dr. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), chairman of the Joint Council of Industry, which has been endeavoring to effect a settlement in the dispute, is still hopeful, however, of being able to bring the two parties together. When it appeared as if a deadlock had been reached at the hearings before the joint council, the employing printers made an offer to arbitrate several of the principal matters at issue. The reply of the union to this offer was declared by the employers to be evasive; and they thereupon withdrew their offer. This action brought an explanatory letter from Dr. Gordon, who took upon himself the responsibility for the letter from the union, and declared that it was upon his advice that certain phrases to which the employers took objection were used.

In their letter, the workers declare their willingness to arbitrate the matter of wages, but decline to adopt a similar course in respect to hours, claiming they are bound by an international law to hold out for 44 hours a week. Dr. Gordon has suggested that the first matter be arbitrated forthwith, in the hope that if any agreement is reached upon that matter it will facilitate settlement of the other. The workers, meanwhile, have offered to renew the conditions of the agreement existing before the dispute, pending the outcome of arbitration.

BRITISH INDIANS AT
HOME AND ABROAD

Plea for Betterment of Their
Condition in Colonies Op-
posed as They Lack Similar
Advantages in Native Land

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The status of British Indians in territories extraneous to their own country cannot be expected to be superior to that which they enjoy in India itself. The Reform Act of 1919, although it has left the structure of the executive of the Government of India little affected, has made great changes in the Legislature. By this important measure a second chamber, called the Council of State, has been created. This council consists of 33 elected members and 27 members nominated by the Governor-General. The elected members are chosen by direct election on a high franchise for large constituencies. The strength of the old Legislative Council, to be known henceforth as the Legislative Assembly, has been raised to a total of 140 members, of which 100 are chosen by direct election and 40 members are non-elected.

The changes made by the Reform Act have certainly raised the political status of the people of India at home, so that a case has been made out for a similar improvement in their position abroad. It is, perhaps, not wise to make any such changes too dramatically, and the third report of the standing joint committee on Indian affairs in East Africa has aroused much criticism by the declaration that "there is no justification in Kenya (British East Africa) for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects." This enunciation has aroused much opposition in the colony which was formerly known as British East Africa, and a large minority of the committee has voiced its views in no uncertain manner through the medium of a letter to the chairman.

Other Colonists Affected

This course was adopted as the practice of a select committee debar the presentation of a minority report. The letter stated that the signatories, being members of the committee, formally recorded their dissent from the report of the majority regarding the position of Indians in Kenya Colony. They pointed out that the committee was constituted especially with a view of making reports and recommendations to Parliament on Indian affairs. On the initiative of some members, the letter proceeded, the committee began to consider the position of Indians in Kenya Colony, but it soon became apparent that the questions involved in the status of Indians there affected many other British colonies, mandated territories, and protectorates, and the minority, therefore, came to the strong conclusion that the question of Kenya cannot be dissociated from imperial policy of vital importance which might even affect the self-governing dominions.

The letter of protest went on to say that the questions involved were matters for consideration by no less a tribunal than the imperial parliament, and that the committee, which was constituted to deal purely with Indian affairs, was neither qualified nor empowered to settle a question of such magnitude as the political and other status of British Indians outside their own country. The minority further placed on record the fact that the plain substance of the report was only adopted by a bare majority of the members of the committee.

Grievances Under Three Heads

The grievances of the Indians domiciled in Kenya Colony, which formed the subject of the third report by the standing joint committee on Indian affairs, came under three heads, namely, franchise anomalies, segregation, and discrimination as to grants of land in the highlands of the colony. Concerning the first the committee was of opinion that the Indians were not adequately represented in the political and municipal life of the country. Beyond arriving at this conclusion, however, the committee did not feel qualified to indicate in what directions reforms should be directed with regard to the various interests concerned; so that beyond the registering of the pious opinion referred to, no practical plan has been submitted for ameliorating the position.

The second important point, that of the segregation of the Indians, was next considered, and it was felt that the objection of those in favor of the system to any change could be met. Ownership of land, too, was not definitely settled, and the recommendation made in this connection was that the subject should be further investigated. The committee expressed the opinion that it had not sufficient evidence to serve as the basis of any fair judgment on the questions raised, and therefore strongly recommended that an impartial tribunal should pay a visit to the colony and, after exhaustive inquiries, should formulate definite proposals for the settlement of the points which had been discussed.

Other East African Problems

The committee further pointed out that there are other important East African problems calling for attention, and that the natives of Kenya Colony, only totaled 2,800,000, while the combined Indian and European population numbered but 40,000, so that the Indian question sank into comparative insignificance and was part only of a much larger one with which the

British Government was faced, not only in Kenya but also in the adjacent tropical colonies and the mandated territory of Tanganyika (formerly German East Africa). They added: "The comparatively narrow problem to which the committee addressed themselves has brought into perspective matters of urgent imperial moment. If it was found desirable to appoint a royal commission to consider these matters, they recommended the inclusion of the Indian question in its terms of reference."

The question involved by the presence of subjects of a great and overwhelmingly important portion of the Empire, India, itself an empire, in other parts of the King's dominions, has long ere this given cause for anxiety to Downing Street. Australia, following the ideal of the "White Australia" policy, practically totally excludes these, among other Asiatics, from her shores, and there has been trouble in Natal on the same subject. It is not considered surprising that the problem of the entry and subsequent treatment and status of Indians within the Empire should have been assumed, as it has at present, an acute form. On the contrary, it is regarded as a matter for speculation as to how the varying races, colors and creeds which constitute the Empire have for so long managed to get along without much more serious friction than has actually occurred.

OVERSEAS TRADE
STAFF IN BRITAIN CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It has been decided by the British Government to cut down the Overseas Trade Department. This is being done in the name of economy. It is, however, being severely criticized in the press on the ground that the saving thus accomplished is a false economy. It is maintained that the value of the department to traders is worth many times its cost.

The department was founded 20 years ago as the intelligence branch of the Board of Trade; its purpose was the assisting of trade developments abroad. It performed valuable work in its position of subordination to the Board of Trade, but the business world felt the need of something better and pressed for the creation of a Ministry of Commerce. Following the report of the Farrington Commission, the Department of Overseas Trade was established in 1917. It soon branched out and organized various sections. Among these were an Empire section, trade section, economic, editorial, and overseas section; banking, status, and transport section; and exhibition and fairs section. A staff of between 500 and 600 was collected.

Connections with other countries were achieved by the appointment of over 70 trade commissioners and correspondents in the British dominions, and 50 commercial counselors and secretaries attached to the diplomatic service abroad. A large mass of commercial information from foreign countries was secured through the consular officers. The committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Holmes to inquire into the staffing and methods of the department and to report what economies could be effected. The report of this committee has never been made public, but it is known that it declared that there had been overlapping, and that it recommended the abandonment of part of the activities of the department. The consequence of this report is the establishment at the department is being greatly reduced and much of the work it has taken up will be abandoned in the near future.

By business men who can take a larger view than merely the present effects of a policy, this curtailment is being condemned. Many of them consider that the department is the only really constructive piece of work the government has performed. In condemning the restriction of this work in the Overseas, Sir Leo Chiozza Money points out that the national expenditure on gambling and drink is overwhelming compared with the expenditure involved in the work of this department. It certainly would seem to be a penny-wise and a pound-foolish policy to cut down a department which, by its stimulating effect upon export trade, is instrumental in adding to the total wealth of the nation many times its own expense.

TASMANIA'S STATE STEAMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—The Tasmanian Government, which was authorized by Parliament in 1919 to spend £500,000 in establishing a state steamer service, has just added a third vessel to its fleet for the Tasmanian island trade. It has been found exceedingly difficult to procure a suitable class of vessel for Tasmanian requirements, except at prohibitive cost. A new cargo steamer of 2500 tons capacity, which was purchased on the stocks at Rotterdam, is shortly to leave London with cement and machinery for Tasmania. She is to be engaged in trade between Tasmania and the mainland states.

POLISH ZIONISTS' CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—The annual conference of the Polish Zionist Organization was opened in Lodz, 400 delegates from all parts of Greater Poland and over 1000 guests being present. The chairman of the executive, Dr. Klummet, opened the conference with a speech in Hebrew, giving a review of the activities of the organization during the past year. Hundreds of telegrams of greeting were received, including one from Dr. Charles Weizmann, president of the Zionist World Organization, in which he expressed his belief that the realization of the Balfour declaration was quite secure.

NEW ASPECT OF
MONTENEGRO ISSUE

Italian Report on Conditions in
Montenegro Shows Union
With Serbia Both Desirable
and Economically Necessary

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Gibson wrote that in the eighteenth century Albania, although within sight of Italy at Otranto, was less known than many parts of America. Since the flight of the Montenegrin royal family from Cetinje during the war, the real state of Montenegro, although Antivari is only a few hours' journey from Italy, has been less known than the interior of Africa. Most of the reports from, or about, that little country have been colored according to the views of the reporters, and the independent investigation of Count de Salis, former British minister there, has never been published. Now, at last, the Milanese journal, "the Secolo," has sent to Montenegro its famous correspondent, Mr. Magrini, whose name is a guarantee for the impartiality of his account. For Mr. Magrini, whose correspondence from the Dodecanese in 1913 gained great notoriety, is not a literary man who takes to a place a neatly assorted package of preconceived ideas. He has been defined as "a photographic lens"—an observer of actual facts, neither a theorist nor a romantic fantasist.

For the first time, therefore, the Italian press has published a dispassionate review of the condition of Montenegro, which shows a state of things very different from that represented in the recent speeches in the Italian Parliament by Mr. Chiesi and others, and in the various articles inspired by Montenegrin royalist agents in the Italian newspapers. Italy is naturally interested in Montenegro for two reasons: (1) Because the Queen of Italy is a Montenegrin; and (2) because Italian Nationalists hoped to find in an independent Montenegro a means of weakening or embarrassing Jugoslavia. It was contended, often in good faith—for no one had been in Montenegro since the war—that the Montenegrin people were "rightly struggling to be free," and that Italy, true to the traditions of 1859, should support it. The failure to do so was one of the indictments against Count Sforza's foreign policy. Now, however, comes the cold truth.

Change of Serbian Policy

Mr. Magrini, after catechizing Montenegrins of all parties and classes, has arrived at much the same conclusion as the two British commissioners, Major Temperley, the historian of Serbia, and Mr. Bryce, nephew of the former Ambassador in Washington, whose reports, although published by the British Government, did not find their way into the Italian press. The "Secolo" correspondent admits that the Serbians at the outset used forcible measures against those Montenegrin Royalists, who were opposed to union with Jugoslavia. This was a grave error of policy, because the true method was to leave the people to ripen when it would have fallen spontaneously into the lap of the Serbian Government. The Serbians themselves have seen their mistake; and Mr. Magrini writes, that for some months they have followed a conciliatory policy. He found not a single political prisoner in the Montenegrin jails; and not a man of the soldiers from Gleda, whom the Italian Government disbanded, has been molested on his return home, although the Montenegrin legion of Gleda was notoriously organized against the Serbians in the Royalist interest.

According to Mr. Magrini, there is no longer a "Montenegrin question" for the vast majority of the Montenegrins, who, if they have no great affection for the Serbian dynasty of Kara-georgevich have given up all hopes of the native dynasty of Petrovich. For what can the members of the latter now offer in the way of experience or ability? The "King in exile" is a schoolboy at Eastbourne, who has spent nearly all his life abroad, first at Naples, now in England. The Queen-Regent is an exile at San Remo. Of the boy King Michael's uncles, the elder, Danilo, has already abdicated the throne, preferring Monte Carlo to Montenegro, and has besides a German wife, who would not be acceptable to the Allies after their experience of a German Queen at Athens; while Prince Peter, the younger, is a "man about town" rather than a serious personage. "The brains of the Petrovich family," as King Nicholas used to say, "are concentrated in the young King's unmarried aunt, Princess Xenia," who has found in political intrigue a substitute for matrimony.

On the other hand, while Princes Danilo and Peter did nothing in the late war, King Alexander of Jugoslavia greatly distinguished himself.

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FOREIGN POLICY OF
POLAND OUTLINED

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—At a recent conference of the representatives of the press, held in the Foreign Office, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Skirmunt, informed the assembled journalists that the visit of the Czech Minister of Commerce, Mr. Hotowec, to Warsaw was the beginning of a closer connection between Czechoslovakia and Poland, and that suitable agreements would shortly be made.

Regarding the Upper Silesian question, Mr. Skirmunt stated that the new demands for a delay in deciding the question which had lately been made by the French Government had arisen on account of information received in Paris of fresh German preparations for an attack. The Polish Government, whilst fully understanding the fears of the French Government, was, he said, endeavoring that the final decision in the matter of Upper Silesia should not be delayed long, and he expected that it might follow at latest in the latter part of August. Mr. Skirmunt also informed the assembly that the League of Nations had not yet received any notice from the Kovno Government that it had refused to accept the proposal of Mr. Hyman.

In political circles in Vilna people are convinced that the disagreement of the Kovno Government at the Brussels conference with the Polish delegates on the question of Vilna is only a diplomatic maneuver, as in point of fact the Hyman proposal assures greater advantages to Lithuania than to Poland. English diplomacy, it is expected, will influence the Kovno Government for the purpose of inclining Lithuania to take part in the new conference, to which the latter will no doubt agree.

Regarding the situation in Upper Silesia, Bytom (Beuthen), it is learnt that on the left bank of the Oder beyond the line formed by the interallied divisions the German organizations act without hindrance from any side. In Raciborz the German soldiers in civilian clothes undergo military drill, control newcomers, and, in short, behave as if the coalition authorities did not exist at all. The mood amongst the German population is said to be extremely warlike.

The Polish legation for Moscow, at the head of which is Mr. Tytus Filipowicz, left Warsaw on the same day that the Russian delegation to Poland departed from Moscow. The Russian Embassy has found a suitable home in Warsaw in the Hotel de Rome.

CATTLE BEING SHIPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Many of the cattle raisers of the northwest are at present engaged in shipping large numbers of cattle to market, the animals going to the big terminals at St. Paul, Minnesota, Sioux City, Iowa, and Chicago, Illinois. The marketing of the cattle at this time will enable the cattlemen to liquidate some of the indebtedness incurred during the depression and low prices of beef cattle during the past year.

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BRITISH RAILWAYS SEEK NEW POWER

Parliamentary Action on Proposal to Enable Them to Organize Road Transport Is Believed to Be Only Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—During the committee stage in the House of Commons, the railway bill, a summary of which recently appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, has been considerably amended. Opposition to the measure has increased rather than diminished as a result of these changes.

The grouping system, one of the novel features of the bill, has been amended so as to include the two Scottish groups in the English groups. The Caledonian Railway Company, the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company, and the Highland Railway Company are now included in the northwestern group; and the North British Railway Company, with the Great North of Scotland Railway, in the northeastern group. These two divisions will be known as the North Western, Midland and West Scottish, and the North Eastern, Eastern, and East Scottish groups respectively.

The final date for submitting schemes of amalgamation or absorption under the group system for the approval of the Minister of Transport has been used for June 30, 1923, instead of June 30, 1922, but provision is made for the operation of temporary schemes for the amalgamation of two or more companies, pending the submission of the final scheme for the whole group. The amended bill also makes it imperative that any scheme of amalgamation or absorption should be submitted to the proprietors of each of the constituent and subsidiary companies concerned before it is presented to the amalgamation tribunal, which shall not approve any scheme until copies have been on public sale for at least 21 days.

Composition of Panels

The panels described in the original bill as traders and railway panels will now be known as the "general" and "railway" panels respectively. The former will consist of 23 persons nominated by the president of the Board of Trade and representative of trading interests; 12 nominated by the Minister of Labor and representative of the Labor and passenger interests, and two nominated by the Minister of Agriculture and representative of agricultural and horticultural interests. The railway panel will consist of 11 members nominated by the Minister of Transport in consultation with the Railway Companies Association, and one person nominated by the Minister of Transport, representing those companies not parties to the Railway Association.

In the bill, as now amended, provision is made for the revision or cancellation of any railway rate which is, in the judgment of the tribunal, detrimental to the public interest and charged in competition with canal or coastwise traffic. Similar provision is made for the cancellation of exceptional fares charged by one company to the detriment of another.

Under the clause dealing with wages and conditions of service, the bill now provides that the Central Wages Board shall consist of eight representatives of the railway companies and eight representatives of the employees. The National Wages Board will be composed of 34 representatives of the railway companies, six representatives of the employees, and four representatives of users of railway, with an independent chairman nominated by the Minister of Labor. One of the four representatives of users of railways will be nominated by the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, one by the Cooperative Union, one by the Associated Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Federation of British Industries.

Railways' Play for Monopoly

Numerous other amendments have been made in the original bill, many to strengthen it in a legal sense its wording. It was further hinted that a clause would be added during the report stage giving general powers to the railway companies to organize road transport. It is around this latter clause that the strongest criticism and organized opposition centers.

The Federation of British Industries addressed a letter to the Minister of Transport calling attention to the public danger of adding this new power to the railway companies, when already they are alarmingly strong. It is feared that with their huge resources and their general ability to arrange for return loads, the railway companies will make a bid for the monopoly of road transport to the detriment of the public interest. The letter further points out that whether the railway companies win or lose in this struggle, ultimately the public will pay.

Small Transport Lines' Dilemma

To the contention that certain railway companies already have road transport powers, the Federation of British Industries advances that these powers were granted before road transport became a serious factor in the situation. Traders accepted the railway grouping scheme in the belief that other forms of competition, including road transport, would remain. If that is removed the whole position will be changed and traders will have given their approval on an entirely false basis.

In a letter to the press, E. B. Sharp, president of the Commercial Motor Users Association, points out that the larger transport companies, being in a position to come to terms with the railway companies, have little to fear. It is the numerous

small businesses, largely run by former service men, that are threatened with extinction if the proposed powers are granted. The joint committee of Mechanical Road Transport associations has addressed a circular letter to all members of Parliament asking them to oppose the clause in the bill.

After this strongly organized opposition, both within and without the House of Commons, it was something in the nature of an anti-climax when the Speaker of the House, in answer to a question by Joyson Hicks, ruled the road transport clause out of order. The struggle between the road transport companies and the railway companies is only delayed, however, as the railway companies intend to press for special legislation.

FRENCH MISSION THANKS CANADA

Marshal Fayolle Presents Token of the Republic's Gratitude for Canadian Help in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Few more notable or distinguished missions have visited Canada than that which, headed by Marshal Fayolle, hero of the great war, has brought to the Dominion a concrete expression of the thankfulness of Old France for the part which Canada took in bringing that war to a victorious conclusion, and in freeing France from the heel of the invader. The mission, which comprised 24 of the notable personages of the Republic, men and women, were accorded a welcome at the capital, all the more remarkable, inasmuch as there were represented among those who tendered that welcome many citizens of the New France, and many notables and dignitaries who had learned their French in Canada.

Canada's Noble Deeds

France's gift, presented by Marshal Fayolle, consisted of a bust by Rodin entitled "Grateful France." The bust, he declared, represented "France." "Gaze on the noble face," he declared. "It is that of a Lorrainer. Her features reflect her soul; they bear the stamp of a noble gravity, tinged with sadness, but her eyes gleam with a sovereign pride, betraying, not the vanity of victory, but the consciousness of her civilizing destiny, and of her firm will to fulfill that destiny. Already she has rebuilt her railways, her roads and canals. She is reconstructing her factories, her churches and her villages. Alas, she will never be able to rebuild all the glorious witness of her history. The old stones of her monuments, her 'Tours de Noblesse' have been turned to dust in the fire or shattered by the gun. Yet what matters it? We know that with nations as with men beauty resides above all in the soul, and France, who rested on her own soil the destructive war that saved the world, has shown sufficiently her capacity for sacrifice as well as her capacity for resistance."

The French marshal recounted at length the deeds of the Canadian forces in France, in connection with whom, he and his forces had frequently fought. "It was for your heroic sacrifices," he said, "that France wants to thank you, and this is the reason for our presence here among you."

The members of the mission, said C. J. Doherty, Acting Prime Minister, were a thousand times welcome to Canada. He recalled how the French people had helped to lay the foundation stone of the present Canada, and that the people of Canada were proud of their French forefathers. "The messages of gratitude from France," he declared, "have touched the hearts of the Canadian people. Canada's debt to France in art, literature, and civilization is one which she cannot repay. All Canada is speaking with one voice in welcoming this distinguished guest, and expressing gratitude for the gift which has been tendered."

Beginning of Great Era

"In the three centuries and more of historic association which have served to unite, to divide, and to reunite the fortunes of Old France with those of the New World," declared W. L. Mackenzie King, "there have been two great epochs of almost equal duration. The one opened with French discovery, French settlement and possession, and closed with British conquest. The other opened with British rule; it was followed by British possession and settlement, but also by the spread of British law and institutions, and British conceptions of human freedom."

"Until yesterday that epoch was still in the making. It closes today, not with the conquest of our territories by force of British arms, but by the conquest of our hearts by this expression of the gratitude of France. Henceforth we enter upon a new epoch, an epoch not of separation but of nobled union of the descendants of the British and French races who vied in conquest in bygone years. A union of French and English, not in Canada alone, but wherever throughout this wide world there float the tricolor and the Union Jack, a union of minds and hearts and purposes 'au service de la liberte, de l'egalite, et de la fraternite pour les hommes aussi bien que pour les nations'."

The bust symbolizing France's gratitude reposes for the time being in the Privy Council chamber. Later a place will be made for it in the hall of fame of Parliament.

APPOINTMENT IN SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Charles Boustani, head of the interpretation bureau at Aleppo, has been appointed chief interpreter at Beirut, in the place vacated by Lieutenant Brant. Tannous Mahamed, dragoman to the press bureau of Beirut, has been nominated as chief of the press bureau at Aleppo.

NEW ERA IN PRISON REFORM IN BRITAIN

System of Aid-on-Discharge Is Credited With Having Effected Sweeping Reduction of Crime in the Past Decade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There is no more convincing evidence of the new spirit infused into the administration of the British prison system by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, during the quarter of a century he has been chairman of the Prison Commission for England and Wales, than the increasing interest taken by government officials in the welfare of discharged prisoners and the resolute efforts made to help them to regain their standing in the community. One of the earliest voluntary attempts to aid released prisoners was inspired by the conviction that crime is to a considerable extent the result of external circumstances, and it is the consciousness that few if any criminals are really as bad as they may seem that has animated the chief commissioner in his ameliorative and reformatory policy.

In the privately printed retrospect of his 25 years' administration of English prisons, which Sir Evelyn placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor, he states that the aiding of prisoners on discharge has been long recognized as a public duty the cost to be borne by public funds, supplemented by private benefactions; and the commissioners realize that though their strict responsibility ends when the prisoner leaves the prison gates, common humanity demands that some care shall be bestowed by the State on him, both in order to relieve his immediate necessities and to make his reentry into honest life possible and less difficult.

But until lately there was no official system of aid on discharge, strictly so called, for those sentenced to penal servitude—that is, long terms of imprisonment. What is known as the gratuity system in convict prisons operated for many years as the principal method of providing a prisoner on his discharge with means of obtaining the necessities of life. The gratuity was a sum of money which could be earned for general industry, with good conduct; it had no relation to the value of the work done, being based solely on the degree of the prisoner's industry. He was not allowed to spend any part of the gratuity while in prison, and the maximum that could be earned was £6.

Rehabilitation Costly

During Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise's administration great importance has been placed in the system of aid on discharge. The prison commissioners informed the Secretary of State that after full consideration they had come to the conclusion that the task of rehabilitation in the case of a man on discharge from a sentence of penal servitude was too difficult and costly to be left entirely to voluntary agencies, unaided by any grant of public funds and working independently of each other at a problem where unity of method and direction are, above all things, required. Winston Churchill, to whom these views were represented, at once agreed that a new agency should be established for the aid of discharged convicts and announced his decision in the House of Commons. Accordingly the Central Association of the Aid of Discharged Convicts has been formed, which combines all those societies which had previously been operating independently at prisons.

This new association is subsidized by the government, and is not dependent on voluntary contributions. It undertakes to make provision for every discharged convict, so that he may not when released be without the necessities of life and a fair prospect of rehabilitation. Every convict is interviewed at a reasonable period before discharge, when his wishes and circumstances are ascertained, and if he desires to place himself under the care of any of the societies represented on the association, arrangements are made accordingly.

Work for Discharged Prisoners

Experience having shown that the gratuity system was not a success, Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise induced the government to abolish all gratuities, to raise the government grant from £d. to 1s. per head, and to place this money at the disposition of the aid societies. The financial resources of these societies has thus been greatly increased, and every discharged prisoner, irrespective of length of sentence, now receives the personal attention of the society attached to the prison. The societies make it their business to find employment for discharged prisoners, to find respectable lodgings or homes in which they may be placed, and in special cases maintain; to visit, encourage, and report on the progress of all persons under the care of the society; to accompany prisoners to the railway sta-

tion and see them off, if required. The societies keep records of their dealings with discharged prisoners and cooperate with the Borsal committees.

The new system is working satisfactorily. Sir Evelyn states: "There is every reason to hope that the system of aid-on-discharge both in convict and local prisons is now placed on a sound and effective basis, and that through its operation many cases will be saved from a relapse into criminal ways owing to the personal care and individual attention which the new system postulates as a condition of efficiency. During 1918, 21,388 convicted prisoners were discharged, of whom 7719, or 36 per cent, were aided; and of these latter 75 per cent were suitably placed in good employment."

"These improved methods furnish a remarkable example of the application of what may be called the new spirit in the prison administration of this country, i. e., the cordial and harmonious cooperation between official and voluntary effort, which experience shows every day to be not only the best, but the only effective method for dealing with the problem of the discharged prisoner."

Assistance to Families

A large proportion of the remarkable decline in recidivism that has taken place, especially since the war, may be credited to the new system of aid-on-discharge. Since the formation of the central association the number of persons convicted on indictment with six or more previous convictions has fallen by 80 per cent. In 1910 there were 1066 prisoners convicted who had previously served a sentence of penal servitude, while in 1918 there was only 227. A great reduction has also taken place in the number of male convicts classified as recidivist after reception into prison. Prior to 1911 the number frequently exceeded 900 annually, while in 1918 it was only 191.

The aid societies now give assistance to the wives and families of men undergoing imprisonment, and steps are taken to insure that no deserving case is overlooked. As president of the newly constituted central committee of discharged prisoners aid societies, Sir Evelyn has appealed for the establishment of a national society for the prevention of crime and the protection of the young offender.

STATE HEADLIGHT LAW SUSTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The new state regulations specifying the focus, lenses and adjustment of headlights on automobiles have been upheld by the Boston courts in three cases of violation charged by police officers. Although two of the cases were filed and the third appealed, all on evidence that the services of an expert adjuster had been employed, the judge asserted that, regardless of whether the law can be complied with, the terms of the statute will be applied as it was given to the court. The judge added that if the defendant had made an honest attempt to comply with the law without success a finding of guilty would be made and placed on file. Revocation of registration rights for a period of time is the penalty for non-compliance that has been suggested by the registrar of Motor vehicles.

RULING MADE ON LIABILITY QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—That the statutory financial liability of a stockholder of a trust company may be set off by the bank commissioner against any suit by such stockholder to recover a debt from the trust company, was the ruling made by J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, in relation to the proceedings pending between a Boston bank and the trustees of the Charles Ponzi operations of last year. Mr. Allen also held that a debt owed by the trust company to a stockholder may not be set off by him against statutory liability. In this instance the statutory liability is represented by a sum equal to the par value of the holdings of the stockholder in the trust company.

WASTE A MENACE TO ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BRANTFORD, Ontario.—Waste and unrest constitute the greatest present menace to Ontario, according to Manning Doherty, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, who addressed an audience of United Farmers here. He offered as a solution, industry, thrift and brotherhood on the part of every one. The present situation demanded that cooperation be exercised. Falling prices meant millions of dollars' loss to the farmers, but though bewildered by conditions, they should keep their live stock off the market and not give their cattle away because of feed shortage.

WAGES A LEADING TOPIC IN IRELAND

Proposed Reductions Strenuously Opposed by Civil Servants, as Living Cost Is High

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Protests are being made by civil servants against the proposed reduction in their bonuses, and one of them writing to the press makes a graphic comparison between the present prices of household necessities and those that prevailed before the war. He shows that coal heads the list with a 500 per cent increase in the seven years. Bacon, potatoes, and sugar are up 300 per cent each; bread, 270 per cent; cabbage, 200 per cent; meat, 152 per cent; butter and milk, 100 per cent each, and so on, the total percentage averaging 272 per cent above the level of 1914.

It will thus be seen that the purchasing value of the pound sterling is still only about 7s., so that the maximum income fixed by most unions for a single man, namely £3 10s. per week, is practically of no more value than £1 5s. per week was in 1914. This civil servant, whose pre-war salary has only risen by 165 per cent, is of the opinion that his class are not as well off as most people seem to think and that the first step in reductions should be taken in the living expenses prevailing in Ireland, where the cost of living is much higher than in England.

Discussing this very subject at a recent conference of the National Union of Railwaymen in Dublin, the chairman, Mr. Larkin of Waterford, said that it had been proved that the present cost of living in Ireland was 35 per cent higher than in London and at least 25 per cent higher than in any other part of England, and that the tendency was to increase it daily. The first question to be dealt with, he said, was that of the "sliding scale" for wages. This had been agreed upon by the representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen and the railway companies, and there was no fault to be found with that agreement provided that the other side honored it as did the railwaymen. The Board of Trade figures, which had determined their wages, were, Mr. Larkin said, "inaccurate, unreliable and unfair to the workmen of Ireland."

Labor Realizing Power

It was feared that those controlling the reins of industry were attempting to deprive the railwaymen of their proper status of living and "cast them back into the abominable position" of pre-war conditions. They did not, Mr. Larkin proceeded, want to injure the welfare of the country in any way; they wanted peace, but they now realized their power and their worth to the country and rather than return to miserable conditions of existence "they would fight and fight victoriously."

Mr. Birmingham, the Irish secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said that although they had agreed to the sliding scale any downward tendency at the moment in the case of the Irish railwaymen would be a breach of the national agreement. The Irish railway companies had been warned that if they were not amenable to reason they would not get the £3,000,000 promised them when the government handed over the control of the system to them.

Mr. Birmingham, emphasizing that they were not out for trouble, evoked loud negative responses from the audience when he put the question: "Will it be said that at this moment in the destiny of our country, when we are hoping that our political destinies will be solved before the next month, that we, men of high character and ability, of patriotic opinion, will create an upheaval in Ireland in the infancy of its government to paralyze the trade of the country?" He agreed that they would do nothing of the sort, but he wanted the press to know that in case of a

fight the employers alone would be at fault for not meeting the employees in a fair way.

Protest Against Wages Reduction

An emphatic protest against the recent "unjustifiable" reduction in wages was embodied in a resolution proposed by Mr. Ward of Belfast and seconded by Mr. Walsh of Cork. This resolution, which was adopted, also empowered the executive committee to investigate the retail prices of commodities all over Ireland and the general living expenses; to take a comparative return of wages of workers with a view to preventing further reductions, and to have wages which were recently stopped returned to the railwaymen should the figures warrant it.

One of the resolutions took exception to the unwarrantably high prices now operating against the community, and another expressed appreciation of the efforts of J. H. Thomas and the Labor Party in blocking the Irish Railway Bill until the same conditions were embodied in the bill as the railway workers of Great Britain had obtained.

Speaking on the reduction of wages question at the Labor Congress held recently at Dublin Mansion House, and taking into consideration the high cost of living in Ireland, Mr. Foran, the congress president, made this statement: "It is a very real fact, it will have one of the greatest industrial upheavals that has ever taken place in the history of the Irish Labor movement." Mr. Foran said they would have to make up their minds quickly to meet it, and this should be somewhat in the way the conscription issue was met, namely, by a general strike of all Labor. He believed that on such lines they would have the cooperation of all trades unionists affiliated to the congress and the executive of the Labor Party would take it up.

CONFERENCE OF NORMAL SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEWATER, Massachusetts.—Returning from an afternoon at Plymouth, Massachusetts, where they visited points of interest and were addressed by Arthur Lord of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, the 225 instructors at the fourth annual conference of Massachusetts state normal schools resumed last night their discussion of various problems involved in the conduct of the several teachers training schools in the State.

In an address upon methods as applied to school work, Dr. William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Columbia University, expressed the belief that the school of the future must lay much greater stress upon the responses of children to the educative situation than has been given in the past. He summarized his lecture by saying that character is the sum total of the response that one makes to the situation.

WAGE RATES RECOMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Rates of wages recommended by the wage board of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission for women and girls employed in the manufacture of minor lines of confectionery and food preparations have been provisionally approved by the commission and a public hearing called for September 24. The recommendations are: For those 16 years of age and over with three months' experience, not less than \$12 a week; for beginners 16 years of age and over, not less than \$10 a week; for those under 16 with nine months' experience, not less than \$9 a week; for beginners under 16, not less than \$8.

NAVAL FLEET AT NEWPORT

NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—The fifth and sixth battleship divisions of the Atlantic fleet have arrived here and will remain until Monday, when they leave for the southern drill grounds. The fleet is commanded by Admiral Hilary P. Jones. The U. S. S. Despatch is acting as flagship.

DECLINE IN USE OF THE HORSE IS SHOWN

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—A count of vehicles made by the state highway department for the National Highway Association shows among other things the remarkable decrease of horse-drawn vehicles. Figures announced yesterday, taken at a point in Thompsonville, between this city and Springfield, on the state highway built to meet interstate motor traffic, include 23,039 passenger automobiles, 2395 motor trucks, 334 motorcycles and 83 horse-drawn vehicles, for a certain period of time. This is about one horse to 372 motors.

The count made was one of many initiated by the national association to secure information for use in road building. The men making it noted the character of the trucks, direction of travel, size of tires, freight and weight on axles. The work was done with the least inconvenience possible to drivers.

CANADIAN SHIPPING POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—It is announced that the management of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services has decided to follow the lead given by British shipowners, as was done during the strike of joiners in the shipyards of the United Kingdom, and send to a German shipyard in Hamburg the new Canadian Pacific liner S. S. Empress of Scotland to be reconditioned there. The Empress of Scotland, 25,000 tons, will be the largest vessel to enter the St. Lawrence River when she runs to Quebec next summer. She was purchased a few months ago by the Canadian Pacific from the reparations commission, and was formerly the German liner Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. During the first year after the armistice, the ship ran under the flag of the Cunard Line. Her purchase outright by the Canadian Pacific indicated the policy of the company to meet all competition in the St. Lawrence River route with an increased fleet composed of large and modern liners.

Fall Suits of Distinction

The new suits for Fall are of particular distinction in style, fabric and design, featuring many new and elegant materials, panneveline, velvetyne, mousseyne, as well as the much favored duvet de laines and tricotines; in style they are both strictly tailored and elaborately fur and embroidery trimmed; the colors include navy, brown and black and also the new shades, Sorrento, Zansibar, tortoise, Byzantine and marabou.

Priced—\$50, and higher.

Suit Section

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Ready August 12th
**Fyfe's Catalog
of Fall Shoes**

A post card will bring it

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For Fireplace or Furnace, House
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"HOTTER THAN SUNSHINE"

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See
**THE RICHMOND AND
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Printing, Engraving, Bookbinding,
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Cherry 4700 Woodward at Congress, Detroit

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The J. L. Hudson Co

Is Celebrating Its 40th Anniversary Sale

Every section of the great organization which began as a little store 40 years ago has a part in this sale.

The values throughout are extraordinary—the savings large. It is a wonderful event that many are coming miles to attend. Do not miss it.

HUDSON'S—DETROIT—MICHIGAN

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Makers of High Grade Candies
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LUNCHEON SUPPER

**MacDiarmid's
Candies**
SEVEN STORES IN DETROIT

The Russel Co.
1206 Woodward Ave., Detroit
LADIES APPAREL
of Style and Quality at
Reasonable Price

Walk-Over Boot Shops
1059 Woodward Avenue
1546 Woodward Avenue
13830 Woodward Ave., Highland Park
DETROIT

Men's, Boys' and
Youths' Shoes
Women's, Misses' and
Children's Shoes

**STOUT WOMEN
SMART APPAREL**
We invite you to inspect our new arrivals in
slender, graceful lines. SIZES 30 to 36.
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New Coats and Suits

Plain and fur trimmed, made of the rich, soft materials that are both becoming and practical. New ones are arriving every day now.

The early selection is always the varied one.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LARGE SQUAD AT CORNELL IS READY

Coach Dobie Has More Than 100 Men From Whom to Select His 1921 Aggregation—Colgate, Dartmouth on Card

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ITHACA, N.Y., Sept. 9.—Upward of 100 candidates for the Cornell University football team are expected to report at Schoellkopf Field here Monday, the day selected by Head Coach Gilmour Dobie for the opening of gridiron activities at Ithaca. The athletic association has sent out a summons to report to every student known to be a football prospect, and replies already received indicate that the response will be as generous as it is enthusiastic. The management is hopeful that the first week's attendance at practice will be a record one.

Football coaching at Cornell this fall will be in charge of Gilmour Dobie, formerly head coach at the University of Washington and the United States Naval Academy, with a long string of victories for teams he had coached to his credit in some 16 years of such experience. This will be Dobie's second year at Cornell. He will probably have a larger squad to work with than that of last season, and many of the players will have the advantage of one year's grounding in his system.

Dobie will have two assistant coaches, Raymond Hunt, who served as assistant coach here last fall, and Clyde Mayer, captain of last year's eleven and right halfback on the varsity for two years. In the first two weeks practice Paul Eckley, the freshman coach, will help out in the preliminary training of the varsity.

During the summer the gridiron at Schoellkopf Field has been remodeled, about two feet of loam having been put on as a top dressing and the whole resodded. With a new system of drainage the field will be in a much better shape than ever before. Arrangements have also been made to increase the seating capacity of the field for all important games, and stands accommodating 3000 persons will be built on the west side of the enclosure and possibly another at the south end.

The most important games will be those with Colgate University and Dartmouth College. The Colgate game falls in the week of the inauguration of Livingston Farrand as Cornell's new president, naturally an important event in the history of the university. At the same time the college of architecture is to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, and, finally, Saturday, the twenty-second, will be a sort of fall alumni reunion day when the alumni of New York State particularly will be invited to return to their alma mater as guests of the university. The week-end of the Colgate game, therefore, will be more or less of a holiday time and the game itself promises to draw one of the largest crowds in local football history. The Dartmouth game on October 29 will bring the Green team to Ithaca for the first time since 1913, and as Dartmouth stands among the front rank teams, the game will be one of the big events on the gridiron card here this fall. The complete schedule follows:

October 1—St. Bonaventure's College at Ithaca; 15—Western Reserve University at Ithaca; 22—Colgate University at Ithaca; 29—Dartmouth College at Ithaca.
November 5—Columbia University at Columbia; 12—Springfield Training School at Ithaca; 19—University of Pennsylvania at Pennsylvania.
A rather large nucleus of football letter men will come out for the team this fall, consisting of a majority of last year's varsity team. They are Capt. W. S. Dodge '22, and W. P. Knauss '22, tackles; C. L. Bratton '23, center; D. A. Munns '23, and E. V. Goulinick '23, ends; W. D. P. Carey '23, fullback; and C. Macaulay '23, left halfback. Other "C" men from last year who will report are H. R. Kay '22, H. L. Ebersole '23, and W. P. Goetz '22, line men; and G. P. Lechler '22, and J. E. Wahl '23, backs. A number of men ineligible last season, and a few players on last year's freshman team are also coming out for the varsity, as well as some who have had no previous football experience of consequence. L. C. Hanson '23, Cornell's heavyweight wrestler, W. R. Rolfe '23, of the baseball team, and D. E. Marshall '22, E. A. Callahan '23, and C. W. Olney '22, crew men, will also try out in football this year.

MISS MILLE GADE COMPLETES SWIM

NEW YORK, N.Y., Sept. 9.—Completing a 146-mile swim begun at Albany last Friday, Miss Milie Gade, a swimming instructor at the New York Young Women's Christian Association, arrived at Battery Park at 10:57 o'clock yesterday morning. A launch and a rowboat accompanied her down the Hudson River.

She left Albany at 9:30 o'clock last Friday morning and covered, including detours, approximately 153 miles. She was in the water 63h. 35m. Members of Miss Gade's party said that she had nearly cut the record for the swim in halves. The total elapsed time when the feat was accomplished by a man named Cooper, 25 years ago, was 11 days and 4 hours. Her total elapsed time was given as 6 days, 2 hours and 7 minutes.

KUNAGAE WILL NOT COMPETE
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 9.—Ichitaya Kunagae, the Japanese tennis star, will not compete in the United

States national lawn tennis singles championship which will begin today at the Germantown Cricket Club. This announcement was made yesterday by the tournament committee, which learned that the Japanese was unable to appear on the courts.

LEADING TEAMS IN AMERICAN BOTH LOSE

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	82	49	.626
Cleveland	82	51	.617
St. Louis	82	58	.586
Washington	69	48	.592
Boston	62	66	.484
Detroit	64	71	.474
Chicago	56	77	.421
Philadelphia	47	81	.367

RESULTS THURSDAY
Philadelphia 6, New York 5
Detroit 15, Cleveland 1
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3

GAMES TODAY
New York at Philadelphia
New York at Washington
Cleveland at St. Louis
Detroit at Chicago

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The New York Americans lost a game yesterday, but so did Cleveland, and the relative standing of the first two clubs was in no way affected. The Highlanders' defeat, their third in five starts, came only after an uphill struggle on the part of Philadelphia, which scored the tying and winning runs in the last half of the ninth inning. Detroit, on the other hand, left little room for doubt as to the winner of its game with Cleveland, for after the champions took a one-run lead in the fourth inning T. R. Cobb's players collected 15 in their remaining times at bat, and in addition kept their opponents scoreless for the balance of the game. St. Louis, in the other game played on the circuit, defeated Chicago in a ninth-inning rally, 4 to 3.

In the National League, Boston was the only first-divisor loser in action yesterday. The Braves losing and winning in their double-header with Philadelphia. The opening game appeared like a 6-to-0 shutout for the locals up to the ninth inning, when Joseph Oeschger let down in his pitching, and this fact coupled with a pair of errors on one ground ball enabled the tallenders to snatch victory away. The second contest was virtually all Boston's from the start. In a single game played at Chicago the Cubs had the better of the Cincinnati Reds, 6 to 2.

ATHLETICS WIN AT FINISH
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 9.—Philadelphia, in a ninth-inning rally, defeated the New York Highlanders yesterday, 6 to 5. The locals out-hit the New Yorkers 9 to 5, errors allowing most of the visitors' runs. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia... 10 2 0 0 1 0 0 2—6 9 4
New York... 0 0 3 1 1 0 0 0—5 5 0
Batteries—Rommel and Perkins; Collins, Rogers and Schang. Umpires—Morris and Wilson.

WHITE SOX LOSE IN NINTH
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—St. Louis rallied in the ninth inning of yesterday's game and defeated the Chicago White Sox, 4 to 3. The visitors got away to a three-run lead in the first inning, but were overtaken in the seventh. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis... 10 2 0 0 1 0 0 2—6 9 4
Chicago... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 0
Batteries—Bayne and Seaver; Wilkinson and Schalk. Umpires—Chill and Nallin.

DETROIT 15, CLEVELAND 1
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Four "big innings" gave Detroit an overwhelming victory over the Cleveland champions yesterday, 15 to 1. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Detroit... 0 0 0 0 3 2 5 2 0—15 20 1
Cleveland... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 9 2
Batteries—Daum and Bauser; Morton, Sothoron, Caldwell and Shinnault. O'Neill. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	80	51	.611
New York	82	54	.603
St. Louis	75	59	.560
Boston	72	61	.541
Brooklyn	69	64	.519
Cincinnati	60	74	.448
Chicago	52	82	.388
Philadelphia	48	91	.336

RESULTS THURSDAY
Philadelphia 6, Boston 6
Boston 13, Philadelphia 2
Chicago 6, Cincinnati 2

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Boston
Brooklyn at New York
St. Louis at Cincinnati
Chicago at Pittsburgh

BRAVES ONLY GET EVEN BREAK

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Braves divided a double-header with Philadelphia yesterday, losing a six-run lead in the ninth inning of the first game and winning the second, 13 to 2. The scores by innings:
First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 10 2
Boston... 0 0 1 0 3 1 0 0—6 16 3
Batteries—Winters, Betts and Peters; Bruggy, Oeschger, McQuillan and Gowdy. Umpires—Richter and Moran.

CUBS DEFEAT REDS
CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago outbatted the Cincinnati Reds in yesterday's game and won 6 to 2. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 2—6 9 0
Cincinnati... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 7 6
Batteries—Cheever and O'Farrell; Dornoh, Coumbe and Wingo. Umpires—Hart and Brennan.

ALBIONS DEFEATED IN CRICKET PLAY

Yorkshire Cricket Club of Toronto Retains Possession of the John Ross Robertson Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—The Yorkshire Cricket Club of this city retained possession of the John Ross Robertson Cup and the Canadian championship yesterday morning, when it took three of the Yorkshire batsmen only 53 minutes to knock out the 73 runs in the second innings necessary to defeat the Albion Cricket Club, also of Toronto, in the final game at Rosedale Field.

During the first day's play the Albions made 95 and 94 runs, respectively, in their two innings, while Yorkshire made 117 for their first innings. At the commencement of the second day's play Yorkshire sent Kerslake and Joy to bat, with Mayeston and Wakefield opposing them. Both played cautiously, but finally Joy was run out after making nine of the 34 runs for the first wicket. V. Campbell joined Kerslake and soon started to hit the bowling freely. Inside of 40 minutes from the start of the innings the needed total of 73 had been reached, and Campbell's feat of making 35 runs in six and one-half minutes was one that had seldom, if ever, been equaled in Canadian cricket. When the Kerslake-Campbell partnership started, the latter hit Roberts for two 4's and a 6 in succession and by four more 4's, a 3 and two 1's he gained the needed points for his team. Yorkshire won the match by nine wickets and three runs. The scores:

Team	Wickets	Runs
Y. F. Joy, run out	1	9
W. Kerslake, not out	2	35
V. Campbell, not out	3	35
Extras	4	4
Total	76	76

FRANCE WINNER OVER BELGIUM

Captures the Annual Athletic Meet Between These Two Countries by 76 to 40½

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ROUBAIX, France—France defeated Belgium by 76 points to 40½ in an annual athletic meeting, held recently at Roubaix, on the grounds of the Racing Club of that town. The result was quite as anticipated, as Belgium has seldom been able to prove her superiority to France in all-round athletics. This annual meeting between the athletes of France and Belgium was first held in 1912, when France gained a handsome victory. This result was repeated in 1913 and 1914. In 1915-16-17-18 the meeting was held in Belgium, and in 1919 Belgium gained a win by 8 points. Last year the meeting did not take place.

The superiority of the Frenchmen over their opponents this year may be judged, to some extent, by the fact that only one first place was gained by a Belgian, Paul Brochard, winning the 100-meter dash in 11s. He got away to a bad start, but came in with a fine burst at the finish and broke the tape inches ahead of André Mourlon, who was closely followed by a fellow-Frenchman in René Larois. In the 200-meter dash René Larois carried the French colors first past the post. Maurice Durey, also of France, and the third Gustave Meuleman of Belgium. The time taken was 23s. It is only fair to state that the track was in anything but ideal condition, and some of the times, therefore, were distinctly good.

Gaston Ferry, one of the most promising athletes in France at the present day, gained a remarkably easy victory in the 400-meter dash. Neither Maurice Delvaert, France, nor Georges Robyn, Belgium, who finished second and third respectively, was able to extend the winner, who covered the distance in 50s, without great effort. Edmond Brossard, running 800 meters in 2m. 14-5s, gained a good win for France, the second man to breast the tape being his compatriot, Robert Gouilleux. The field started off very slowly in this event, and began to speed up only when half the distance had been traversed. Joseph Van der Wee of Belgium finished third. The relay race, over a similar distance, ended in a win for France by eight meters in 1m. 33-2-5s.

Brossard repeated his victory in the 1500-meter run when he landed home ahead of another Frenchman, Frederic Langrenay, in 4m. 14-5s. Leon Fournau of Belgium occupied the third position. Louis Corlet, the well-known French cross-country man, carried off the 5000-meter run in 16m. 31-5s. A feature of this race was the plucky display of Valmy Paquet of Belgium, who hung tightly onto the leader and finished second, just beating another Belgian representative, Adrien Neckebroek. The performances in the 110-meter hurdles were not very good, and only two competitors completed the course without knocking over more than five hurdles. Both these men were Frenchmen, Marcel Jourde and Charles Audinot, who finished in the order named, the winner's time being 17-1-5s.

The superiority of the French representatives was not confined to track races, for, when the field events came to be decided, there was little comparison between the teams. In the discus-throw Daniel Pierre of France attained a distance of 38.75 meters, Paul Beranger, also of France, throwing exactly one meter less. The third man was Gustave Wuyts, with a throw of 34.97 meters. Pierre also won the

SURREY DEFEATS KENT AT THE OVAL

English County Match Set Apart for the Benefit of J. W. Hitch Produces Some Fine Cricket

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The English county cricket championship match between Surrey and Kent, set apart for the benefit of J. W. Hitch, terminated, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor at the time, in a victory for Surrey by 75 runs, after a game full of cricket of the highest order. Surrey's first innings of 339 was remarkable for its inconsistency.

To begin with, four wickets fell for only 37 runs, the fifth and sixth added 279 runs, and then the last four went for another 23. It was Andrew Sandham and Miles Howell who took most of the sting out of the Kent bowling, especially after lunch on the first day, when they became complete masters of the situation. Sandham's display was very fine, and Howell applied perfectly straight bat to everything that came along.

When Sandham had gone for 123, J. W. Hitch came in, and treated the enthusiastic crowd to some "live" hitting, scoring 71 in 45 minutes. Miles Howell was run out when attempting his one hundredth run, and he was a great innings in his own way. Kent had a little batting at the end of the day, and scored 42 for the loss of H. T. W. Hardinge's wicket. The visitors' fielding throughout the long Surrey innings was magnificent, and never flagged, L. P. Hedges being particularly smart in saving runs. The multitudinous spectators at the Oval on the second day saw the Surrey men play themselves into a winning position. It was all great cricket, but E. Woolley's innings of 85 for Kent was really the tit-bit of the day.

Kent, carrying on with its overnight score, started badly by losing two more wickets in the first quarter of an hour's play, and at 85, L. P. Hedges was dismissed. Then Woolley and J. L. Bryan proceeded to pull the game round, and so well did these two left-handers bat that 104 runs were added for the fifth wicket. After the lunch interval, however, the batting side fell away, and the last six wickets went for 73 runs. F. E. Woolley's innings was a masterpiece in left-handed batsmanship, his style and execution being irreproachable, and most attractive to watch. At the end of the day Surrey had obtained a commanding lead by scoring 233 for two wickets. Andrew Sandham was again well in the picture, and was undefeated at the close with 83 to his credit. A. N. Ducat was also in fine form, but he was bowled, just before the close, when only three runs short of his century.

There was some thrilling play on the last day, Surrey declaring at 326 for five wickets, and Kent going all out for the 412 runs required. Again it was fine cricket, and any amount of credit is due to Kent for a wonderful battle. Andrew Sandham still failed by five to obtain his second century in the match, and for Kent, James Seymour got within two, and L. P. Hedges within seven, of the century mark. At one time, with 300 on the board for only five wickets, and with L. P. Hedges and G. E. C. Wood apparently well set, Kent's prospects of pulling off a brilliant victory were bright; but Surrey pegged away, and P. G. H. Fender's fine captaincy was eventually rewarded, he and J. H. Lockton putting in some great bowling at the close. The summary:

Team	Wickets	Runs
J. H. Lockton, b. Collins	1	10
A. Collins, b. Woolley	2	28
Andrew Sandham, b. Woolley	3	123
H. T. W. Hardinge, b. Woolley	4	85
A. N. Ducat, b. Woolley	5	83
Woolley, b. Collins	6	97
P. G. H. Fender, b. Collins	7	85
D. J. Knight, b. Woolley	8	30
Miles Howell, run out	9	8
J. W. Hitch, b. Freeman	10	71
P. G. H. Fender, b. Collins	11	1
H. A. Peach at Wood, b. Collins	12	4
J. H. Lockton, b. Collins	13	7
Herbert Strudwick, not out	14	2
Extras	15	17
Total	339	339

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING
SURREY—First Innings
O. M. R. W.
Robinson... 7 2 21 1
Waddington... 17 5 38 3
R. Wilson... 13 3 17 0
Rhodes... 25 13 24 3
Macaulay... 17 10 20 1
Wilson bowled two no-balls and Macaulay one.

Team	Wickets	Runs
Robinson	10	29
Waddington	14	23
R. Wilson	11	17
Rhodes	14	26
Macaulay	11	22
Kilner	6	4
Wilson delivered two no-balls, and Macaulay one.		

YORKSHIRE—First Innings
O. M. R. W.
J. Tyldesley... 25 4 140 1
Cook... 53 12 145 6
C. S. Marriott... 55.3 5 109 2
R. Tyldesley... 18 3 72 1
J. Tyldesley delivered one no-ball.

CUBS LOSE PROTESTED GAME
CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago lost its protest of the game in Pittsburgh on August 11, according to word received from J. A. Heydler, president of the league, by W. L. Veck, president of the Cubs. Both Veck and Manager W. L. Killefer Jr., protested the game, which resulted in a Pittsburgh victory, on the ground that attendants had interfered with Killefer's catching of fouls. The umpire informed Mr. Heydler that they had instructed the groundskeepers to remain on the grounds after the third inning because of threatening weather conditions.

NORTHERN RIVALS MEET AT LEEDS

Percy Holmes Bats Finely and Makes 132 in the Yorkshire vs. Lancashire Cricket Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LEEDS, England—But for the fact that play was considerably interfered with by rain, Yorkshire would most certainly have defeated Lancashire when these great northern rivals met at Leeds recently, in an English county cricket championship game. Percy Holmes batted finely and made 132 for the home team, and as a result of this and other efforts Yorkshire was able to reply to Lancashire's first innings total of 153 by scoring 489. This was a very good performance, although it must be admitted that Lancashire's bowling strength was not fully represented. C. H. Parkin, the international bowler, was absent, so most of the "trundling" devolved upon Lawrence Cook and C. S. Marriott. The latter is a well-known Cambridge cricketer, and bowls slow right-handed, being possessed of considerable ability to vary his pace, flight and break.

Emmott Robinson, G. G. Macaulay and D. C. P. Burton made substantial scores in the Yorkshire innings, and only two men failed to reach double figures. One of these, as it happened, was that most successful cricketer, W. R. Rhodes. Harry Makepeace reached the highest figures for Lancashire in its first innings, and only three other players made more than 10 runs apiece. Thus, of course, Lancashire had to follow on. The first wicket fell for no runs in the second innings, but then James Hallows and Ernest Tyldesley enjoyed a bright little partnership, eventually hitting up 43 and 51, respectively. When they opened their innings, the Lancashire players required 336 to avoid an innings defeat. Of these they had obtained 144 for three wickets when the game was abandoned. The summary:

Team	Wickets	Runs
H. Makepeace, c. Robinson, b. Rhodes	1	29
James Hallows, c. Sutcliffe, b. Robinson	2	10
E. Tyldesley, c. Macaulay, b. Waddington	3	51
Jack Sharp, b. W. R. Rhodes	4	28
James Tyldesley, b. Waddington	5	19
R. Tyldesley, c. Macaulay, b. Waddington	6	43
D. C. P. Burton, c. Marriott, b. Rhodes	7	19
C. G. Macaulay, c. W. R. Rhodes, b. Marriott	8	15
Lawrence Cook, c. Sutcliffe, b. Wilson	9	4
C. S. Marriott, not out	10	15
Extras	11	12
Total	153	153

LANCASHIRE—Second Innings
Makepeace, b. Robinson... 60
Hallows, c. Holmes, b. Macaulay... 43
Tyldesley, c. Oldroyd, b. Waddington... 51
W. R. Rhodes, b. Marriott... 37
Barnes, not out... 19
Extras... 12
Total (for 3 wickets)... 144

Team	Wickets	Runs
Percy Holmes, c. Kenyon, b. Cook	1	12
Herbert Sutcliffe, b. Cook	2	10
Edgar Oldroyd, b. Cook	3	21
Roy Kilner, c. Boddington, b. Tyldesley	4	39
J. H. Rhodes, b. Marriott	5	17
Emmott Robinson, c. a and b Tyldesley (R)	6	52
D. C. P. Burton, c. Marriott, b. Cook	7	52
C. G. Macaulay, c. W. R. Rhodes, b. Waddington	8	72
E. R. Wilson, not out	9	33
R. C. Allen, c. Hallows, b. Marriott	10	33
Extras	11	22
Total	459	459

YORKSHIRE
Percy Holmes, c. Kenyon, b. Cook... 12
Herbert Sutcliffe, b. Cook... 10
Edgar Oldroyd, b. Cook... 21
Roy Kilner, c. Boddington, b. Tyldesley... 39
J. H. Rhodes, b. Marriott... 17
Emmott Robinson, c. a and b Tyldesley (R) 52
D. C. P. Burton, c. Marriott, b. Cook... 52
C. G. Macaulay, c. W. R. Rhodes, b. Waddington 72
E. R. Wilson, not out... 33
R. C. Allen, c. Hallows, b. Marriott... 33
Extras... 22
Total (for 3 wickets)... 459

Team	Wickets	Runs
Robinson	7	21
Waddington	17	38
R. Wilson	13	17
Rhodes	25	13
Macaulay	17	20
Wilson bowled two no-balls and Macaulay one.		

YORKSHIRE—First Innings
O. M. R. W.
J. Tyldesley... 25 4 140 1
Cook... 53 12 145 6
C. S. Marriott... 55.3 5 109 2
R. Tyldesley... 18 3 72 1
J. Tyldesley delivered one no-ball.

CUBS LOSE PROTESTED GAME
CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago lost its protest of the game in Pittsburgh on August 11, according to word received from J. A. Heydler, president of the league, by W. L. Veck, president of the Cubs. Both Veck and Manager W. L. Killefer Jr., protested the game, which resulted in a Pittsburgh victory, on the ground that attendants had interfered with Killefer's catching of fouls. The umpire informed Mr. Heydler that they had instructed the groundskeepers to remain on the grounds after the third inning because of threatening weather conditions.

E. R. WILSON LEADS BOWLING AVERAGES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Some splendid bowling by E. R. Wilson of Yorkshire, during the week which ended August 12, enabled him to step straight into the premier position in the list of English county cricket championship bowling averages, with the remarkably good figures of 9.60. He thus displaced his comrade in the field, W. R. Rhodes, who, however, still maintained his excellent average. Another name to rise in the list, besides that of E. R. Wilson, was that of Harry Dean, Lancashire, who came into the sixteenth position. The number of bowlers who had captured 20 wickets or more for an average of less than 30 runs apiece remained unchanged. Other players who succeeded in bettering their positions on the list were Jack Nash of Gloucestershire, G. W. L. Parker of Gloucestershire, and William Bestwick of Derbyshire. Most of the others dropped one place owing to the arrival of Wilson at the top of the list. The leading averages:

E. R. WILSON LEADS BOWLING AVERAGES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Some splendid

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON, RAILROADS AND STEEL GAINING

Steady Improvement Noted in Two Latter Lines and Sudden Rise of First Named Commodity Are Encouraging Signs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—Aside from the transient upward flight of the price for raw cotton that has added millions of dollars to the value of this commodity, there is coming to light the steady improvement in the railroad and steel situation in the United States. The foregoing are but three points taken to indicate the increasing momentum with which prosperity is returning.

While many claim the price for cotton has been too low, and in such a case there is bound to be a natural rise to a level more in keeping with its intrinsic worth, it is pointed out in connection with the seasonal rise this week that part of this was due to speculation abetted through fear aroused by the reduced crop estimate and talk of shortage accepted by those who may have forgotten that there are millions of bales held over from last year.

The effect of the rise in quotations is shown by the following statement by Joseph A. McCord, chairman of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Board:

"The increased price of cotton will benefit the farmers, the merchants and the interior banker. I have no doubt that it will stimulate trade by furnishing a market for goods which the farmers of the south, our largest southern class of consumers, have not been able to buy on account of the depression of the past year and the low price of their staple."

"We must have a market for textile products in order that the manufacturer can with safety buy the incoming crop. We now see signs of a marked improvement in the demand for textile products, which in turn creates a demand for raw cotton. There is evidence that the manufacturers of cotton are keen to buy."

"The cotton crop will be short throughout the belt, but what might have been a serious raw cotton famine will be prevented by the carry-over of last year's crop, a considerable part of which is still in the hands of the producers."

"Amply financial resources are available to assist the producers in obtaining the full benefits of supply and demand, as it operates upon the price of cotton, but these resources cannot be used for speculative purposes, and the crops and the carry-over must be marketed gradually and in an orderly manner."

Railroad Incomes

Encouragement is to be found in the July reports from the largest railroads that almost all show large increases in their net revenue compared with the same month last year. When in some instances there were heavy deficits. There are various explanations for the improvement, and much stress is laid upon the reductions in operating and maintenance expenses. However, the result gives ground for the expectation that with more business the returns will increase even in greater proportion.

It is estimated that net operating income for the railroads as a whole for July may be about \$75,000,000. This would be at an annual rate of about 4.8 per cent on tentative valuation for rate-making purposes. It would contrast with net operating income of \$51,778,000, or at the rate of 3.1 per cent in June and \$37,080,000, or at the rate of 2.4 per cent in May. In commenting on Rock Island, Hayden Stone & Co. says: "The splendid earnings of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad for July are in keeping with the definite turn for the better in the general railroad situation which has been in evidence for several months."

"July showed a balance for rentals, interest and other deductions of \$2,435,568 and a surplus after interest of \$1,988,641. Not only was this surplus equal to 30 per cent of the preferred dividend requirements, but it cured the small deficit after interest in the first six months of \$397,167 and left the system for the seven months \$701,474 ahead of interest charges. In the same period of 1920, deficit after interest was \$7,491,104, so that there has been a comparative improvement amounting to \$8,192,578."

Steel and Iron

In regard to the steel and iron situation the Iron Age says: "An upward turn in output after nine months of steady decline is shown in the pig iron statistics for August. The total was 854,193 tons, or 30,780 tons per day, against 864,555 tons in July, or 27,839 tons per day. Taken in connection with the larger buying of mid-August and the firmer tendency of prices, this increase in output confirms what has been said recently of a slight improvement in consumption."

"While there was a net gain of but one furnace last month, the larger yield being due to operation of many stacks at a better rate than in July, the outlook is for further improvement in September. Seven more furnaces have either gone in since the month opened, or are scheduled to start up before September 15."

"Capacity of the 70 furnaces in blast as the month came in was 30,770 tons per day, against 28,175 per day for 69 furnaces August 1, based on their performance in July. A gain of one furnace followed the loss of no less than 250 furnaces from the active list in preceding nine months."

"In finished steel the rate of mill operations has not changed yet. There are not a few reports of better busi-

ness in August than in July. Competition is rather sharper in the heavier products, plates, shapes and bars, and prices are more commonly 1.65 cents and 1.70 cents."

"In the central west inquiries for 7000 tons tank wire were up in addition to the 17,000 tons recently reported for Mexico. Manufacturers of iron pipe announced a reduction of \$10 to \$12 per ton, effective September 1, the fourth reduction since opening of the year. The lighter products, sheets, tin plate and wire, have made a better showing in the orders of the past two weeks."

The Credit Clearing House weekly report of merchandising activities by manufacturers and wholesalers shows a slight increase of buying by the general public in the south and middle agricultural and east sections, but only in the north agricultural section is there increased purchasing by merchants."

DIVIDENDS

Lehigh Valley Railroad, quarterly of 2 1/2% on preferred, and quarterly of 1 1/4% on common payable October 1 to stock of September 17.

New York Central Railroad, quarterly of 1 1/4% payable November 1 to stock of September 30.

American Stores Company, quarterly of \$1 on common and 1 1/4% on the first and second preferred, all payable October 1 to stock of September 30.

Hercules Powder, extra of 1% on common, in addition to quarterly of 2% on that issue, both payable September 24 to stock of September 15. An extra dividend of the same amount was declared three months ago.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain Pacific, quarterly of 1% on common and of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable September 30 to stock of September 19.

International Harvester, quarterly cash of 1 1/4% on common, payable October 15 to stock of September 24. This is the same amount as was declared three months ago when the dividend was cut from 1 1/4%.

Phelps Dodge Corporation, quarterly of \$1, payable October 3 to stock of September 20.

GRAND TRUNK DROPS IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—There was a violent slump in Grand Trunk issues on the stock exchange yesterday, brought about by the publication of the opinion of the majority of the arbitration board that the common and preferred shares of the Grand Trunk Railway were valueless.

The oil department was stronger on rebuying by professional operators. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 1/4% and Mexican Eagle 5 1/2%. In the industrial division changes were mixed, but the turnover was small. Hudson's Bay was 6. Rubbers were neglected but showed steadiness notwithstanding the setback in the New York exchange. Dollar descriptions were maintained.

Argentine rails were inclined to sag because of reports that moisture was needed in that country for the crops. Having been overold the home railway group moved upward. Gilt-edged investment issues were quiet but harder. French loans were inactive and unaltered. Favorable monthly returns stiffened Kafirs. Grand Trunk closed at 2 1/2, compared with 5 1/4 at the end Wednesday.

Consols for money 4 1/4%. Grand Trunk 2 1/2, De Beers 13 1/4, Rand Mines 3 1/2, silver 33 1/2, per ounce, money 2 1/2 per cent. Discount rates short bills 4 per cent, three months' bills 4 1/4 per cent.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

	Sept. 7 Aug. 31	Sept. 10 1921	Sept. 10 1920
Gold and gold cert.	\$430,585	\$413,900	\$180,990
Gold settlement fund	38,590	42,075	428,768
Gold with foreign agencies	110,068	104,563	137,774
Ti held by bk	569,175	841,975	691,213
U. S. govt. agt	1,577,195	1,694,323	1,147,280
Redemp fund	110,068	104,563	137,774
Total gold res.	2,588,378	2,541,061	1,976,226
Legal tend.	146,876	146,859	156,021
Total res.	2,805,254	2,787,920	2,132,247
Liabilities (see by)			
U. S. govt. ob	589,298	545,176	1,299,123
All other	969,194	946,769	1,376,076
U. S. cert. of ind	44,920	35,320	316,832
U. S. bonds and notes	1,854,407	1,827,255	2,992,181
U. S. cert. of ind	33,813	34,008	26,816
1-yr cert (Pittman Act)	190,875	192,878	259,375
U. S. cert. of ind	17,084	2,250	72,051
U. S. govt. agt	1,795,178	1,767,488	3,851,483
Bank premises	27,700	27,509	18,086
5% redem fund	8,231	9,539	11,768
U. S. govt. agt	494,687	455,897	825,045
U. S. cert. of ind	18,101	17,470	7,684
Total resources	5,148,122	5,055,823	6,363,233
Ratio of total res. to dep. and notes	86.2%	86.5%	84.5%
Ratio of total res. to U. S. govt. agt	87.5%	88.5%	84.5%

"Calculations on basis of net deposits and federal reserve notes in circulation."

COTTON TEXTILE TRADE PROSPECTS

"Industry Is Out of the Woods and Prosperity Lies Ahead," Says Manchester Exchange Member, Discussing Situation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—"I believe the cotton trade is out of the woods, and that a renewed period of prosperity lies before it," said a member of the Manchester Cotton Exchange, who, as an agent for an American cotton firm, is in close and constant touch with the cotton market, in the course of a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Some little time ago, commenting upon a speech made by the chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, I disagreed with his view that the Lancashire cotton trade had 'turned the corner,' said the exchange member. 'At that time I held the view that we were merely approaching the turn, but that there was still some distance to go before we reached the signpost. When Sir Edwin Stockton made the speech referred to, whilst it was, of course, present in his mind that the wages of the cotton operatives were shortly to come under review, it was hardly felt that a stoppage would take place upon this question. The principle of a reduction was already accepted, and it was thought that whatever differences existed in the minds of employers and employed on the question of wages would be easily composed. This, however, did not prove to be the case."

Most of the mills in Lancashire were stopped for both coal and orders. The few who were running on oil fuel were not enamored of the experiment, and so there was no great inducement to effect a settlement—from the employers' point of view—at any rate, until the coal dispute was ended. But now both the colliers and the cotton operatives are back at work, the latter—in the American section—working four days per week as against three in pre-strike days.

"During the depressing nine months through which we have just passed," continued the exchange member, "the writing on the wall was too plain to be misunderstood, and I have not during that time indulged in flatulent optimism, but the evidences of a trade revival have immensely increased of late, so that, I think, prophecy is now fairly simple. I believe the cotton trade is out of the woods, and that a renewed period of prosperity lies before it. That prosperity will not be of the hectic and evanescent character of the boom of 1919, but will partake more of the steadiness of pre-war conditions. Fortunes will not be made by the same ease and rapidity as they were during the boom, and whilst, naturally, this may be the desire of individuals, no one desires a return to those wild and tumultuous times such as prevailed throughout the greater part of 1919, when spinners were glad to escape from change because they 'didn't want any more orders' and the demand for yarns was such that almost any price could be obtained."

Basis for Optimism
"Three main causes contribute to my present hopeful view of the situation:

"(1) Many of the eastern markets are 'starved' to the point when, whether or no, they must buy."
"(2) The conditions of settlement in both the coal and cotton disputes assure industrial peace for a sufficient time to allow of our getting into our stride."

"(3) The large 'carry-over' and the crop reports promise supplies of the raw material at reasonable prices for the next 12 months."

"Spinners still complain that yarn prices offered are such that they are not, in the main, 'holding their own.' This is undoubtedly true of those who are still using up stocks of cotton which were bought at the high prices ruling during the spring and summer of 1920, but where spinning is being done from cotton bought on 'spot' today prices are just about paying. It should be repeated, however, that such cases form a small minority; hence, high dividends are not generally expected for this year, neither can phenomenal capital appreciation of share values be looked for. Spinners are walking warily, for although the sales recorded in Liverpool in July were far above the figures we have become accustomed to, they seem to be made up largely of small lots."

"Viewing the situation as a whole," concluded the exchange member, "I think optimism is fully justified, but would repeat that the stability of pre-war conditions is neither looked for nor expected, perhaps, this year. There will be temporary slumps and setbacks, prices will be jumpy and liable to be affected by the slightest causes for a long time. But gradually, with slow, but general, improvement in foreign exchange rates, together with the realization that cotton goods are being sold at their true economic value, the industry will come back to that proud position which it has occupied for so many years."

WESTERN UNION BOND ISSUE
NEW YORK, New York—Stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company have ratified the issue and sale of \$15,000,000 15-year 5 1/2% per cent gold bonds of the company, to mature August 1, 1936, and to bear interest from August 1, 1921.

SHIPPING TRUST IN HOLLAND FORMED

Includes Eight Dutch Navigation Companies, Each With Direct Service to United States

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ROTTERDAM, Holland—Eight Dutch navigation companies, each one having a direct line of service with the United States, have just formed a trust under the name of "Verenigde Nederlandsche Scheepvaartmaatschappij" (United Dutch Navigation Company), with a capital of 100,000,000 florins.

The companies who form the trust are the Holland America Line, Royal Dutch, Java-China, Rotterdam Lloyd Line, Steamship Company, Japan Line, Royal Packet Company and the Maas Navigation Company.

The principal object of the undertaking is to fill up the gaps regularly caused by the war, and to secure reliable communication between Holland and certain foreign ports, which, before the war, was in a great measure assured by German navigation companies. From that circumstance to spread the rumor, especially in the French press, particularly "La Dépêche Coloniale et Maritime," that German shipowners were behind the combine, was but a step.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor, on the authority of information from more reliable sources, is in a position to most emphatically deny the truth of this rumor. The Dutch navigation companies are among the most powerful and the most prosperous of the world, and can very well do without foreign aid or interference.

The United Dutch Navigation Company has already inaugurated its lines of service to Africa, Australia, British India and the Far East.

GERMAN MARKS AT VERY LOW POINT

NEW YORK, New York—German marks were at their lowest quotation since the war in the local foreign exchange market yesterday. By noon-time they had dropped to 1.005 cents. Shortly after the opening they had touched the previous low record of 1.01 made on January 28, 1920.

This is the lowest quotation for this remittance at this center since the early part of 1920. The further collapse seems to have been precipitated by cables from Berlin which reported another slump in the value of the mark at all important German trading centers.

The Berlin Bourse, the same advice stated, probably would be closed until next week to enable members to catch up with the high pressure of activity caused by excessive speculation. Similar measures were taken a fortnight ago when the machinery of the Berlin exchange became congested because of the enormous business then being transacted.

Local dealers reported little more than a nominal market for marks, although German interests are believed to have been among the recent heavy buyers of raw cotton.

All other leading foreign bills, notably the British rate, were active and strong.

MOTOR SHIPS ARE REPORTED BUSY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although hundreds of steamers are tied up, all large motor ships are in active operation, despite the slump in ocean freight rates. Unquestioned supremacy of the Diesel-engine ships have caused the rapid development of this type. The first large motor ship was built in 1911; on June 30, 1914, there were 290 such vessels, aggregating 234,000 gross tons, and on June 30, 1921, nearly 1500, totaling 1,263,000 tons. It is significant that the oil-established British companies, generally thought to be conservative, have ordered numbers of motor vessels.

	Thurs. Wed.	Parity
Sterling	\$2.74	\$2.71 1/2
France (French)	.0765	.0765 1/2
France (Belgian)	.0751	.0752
France (Swiss)	.0710	.0697
Italy	.0438 1/2	.0437 1/2
Gulden	.3178	.3173
German marks	.0102	.0107 1/2
Acronian dollar	.896	.896
Acronian peseta	.0212	.0212
Drachmas (Greek)	.0562	.0563
Pesetas	.1301	.1295
Swedish kroner	.2178	.2180
Norwegian kroner	.1315	.1305
Danish kroner	.1760	.1735

COTTON PRICES BREAK
NEW YORK, New York—After two days of advancing prices cotton broke yesterday at the opening but futures closed very steady.

Cotton started with a break of 150 points due to overnight selling orders and the continued weakness in Liverpool. October dropped to 18 cents, but heavy rebuying advanced prices about 60 points from the opening levels. The trade and New Orleans also bought freely on the early break. Closing quotations were: October 18.30, December 18.65, January 18.65, March 18.80, May 18.84, spot cotton quiet, middling 18.65.

COTTON GINNING REPORT
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cotton of the 1921 crop ginned prior to September 1, 1921, amounted to 461,788 running bales, including 36,208 round bales, counted as half bales, according to an announcement by the United States Census Bureau. Ginnings last year to September 1 amounted to 351,589 bales, in 1919 they totaled 145,625 bales and in 1918 they aggregated 1,038,078 bales.

BRITISH RAILWAYS VERSUS MOTOR CAR

Commercial and Industrial Interests Discuss Question of Future Transportation Involving Both Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The unsuccessful attempt of the British railway companies to obtain powers enabling them to run their own motor services has caused much discussion in commercial and industrial quarters on the question of the future of transport as between railways and road motors. It will be remembered that a vast amount of opposition in trading circles manifested itself to the proposal that railway companies should have a larger share in road transport business. Much of that opposition, it is now being seen, was based upon fears which cannot be substantiated; and an all-round view of the question, which it is possible to obtain by a perusal of the trade press, brings into prominence factors which are of basic importance to the industrial future of Britain.

Let it first be noted that, apart from the opposition of road transport interests—as opposition which needs no explanation—the hostility of such a body as the Federation of British Industries was based on a quite natural fear: the trading community dreads the setting up of a transport monopoly which would have the whole country at its mercy. They look upon the two main means of carriage—road and rail—as natural rivals, whose competitive activities would prevent excessive transport rates.

Canal Control Question

It is further feared that, as was the case when the railway companies obtained control of the canals, the tendency of the companies would be to concentrate on rail facilities and to stifle the alternative system, thus robbing the nation of an invaluable asset.

To this it is replied that, the roads being free to all, and the capital necessary to enter the motor transport business not being large, the monopoly of the railway companies would be almost impossible of achievement. Further, their entry into the trade would add another element of competition as against large motor amalgamations, and their advantages in the way of already existing accommodation for housing vehicles and handling goods would tend to cheapen transport costs all round. It is thus only reasonable to expect that the granting of power to the companies would result in genuine economic improvements in transport without the danger of a monopoly.

The real struggle of the future will not be between a combine and the public but between rail transport and the road. It is not likely to end in the elimination of either, for both serve commerce in different ways. The struggle will center round the precise demarcation between the kinds of traffic appropriate to the powers and characteristics of the two systems. It is in this respect that rapid developments have been and still are taking place owing to the great improvements which have been made in motor transport.

Some Keen Competition

In support of this statement it is only necessary to mention the keen competition which is now being manifested between the rival systems for passenger patronage. The advent of the large motor char-a-banc, with its attractions to the traveling public, has almost caused the adoption of a forward policy by the railway companies in the variety and cheapness of their facilities. And the same competition will take place in respect to goods traffic when the various motor companies have brought their network of interlocking systems of parcels delivery nearer to perfection.

An important factor in the situation is the possibility of the reduction of costs open to motor vehicles. Recent progress in the direction of cheaper fuel includes developments which would seem to point to the fact that producer gas will soon be available. A portable producer plant has been invented which is small enough to be fixed inside the driver's cab and has a weight of only 200 pounds. Both size and weight will probably be reduced very soon. When this is added the fact that the contrivance is automatic in action and that its cost in fuel works out to only .085 of a penny per mile per ton it will readily be admitted that a powerful new factor has made its appearance.

The Point of Coordination

At the same time it is not to be anticipated that the motor will have everything its own way. For certain kinds of traffic the railway will still be the most economical means of transport. For heavy goods and long distances, the economy of the railway is unchallenged. For light parcels and for relatively short distances, on the other hand, the motor is even now assuming predominance. These two facts would seem to point to the ultimate outcome of the period of rivalry. What will happen will be, in all probability, that a coordination of the two systems will evolve itself, and that the transport system of the country will be, in consequence, vastly more efficient and economical.

But for this to come about the tendency at present visible for the two kinds of transport to develop in separate watertight compartments must be brought to an end. The interests engaged in road transport are manifesting an attitude quite understand-

able from the point of view of their own immediate interests in opposing the granting of motor powers to the railways. At the same time, it is said that the railway companies are about to enforce stringent and discouraging conditions upon the motor vehicles engaged in carrying traffic to and from the railway goods warehouses. In order that this mutual exclusiveness may be brought to an end it may be advisable that the Ministry of Transport should intervene, with a view to facilitating the cooperation and coordination of the two means of transport essential to British commercial prosperity.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The average price of eight leading steel products for the week to September 3, was \$48.79 a ton, against \$49.36 the week before, \$55.03 at the 1920 peak and \$55.80 in August, 1913. Cuts were in plates, bars and wire rods. Some grades of pig iron in the Chicago district advanced.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank computes the fall in prices in 11 countries from high in early 1920 to the latest available statistics range from 58 per cent in the United States to 24 per cent in Italy, the average being about 42 per cent.

The United States Federal Commission complains that the National Biscuit Company and the Loos-Wiess Biscuit Company refuse individual retailers discounts allowed to chain stores.

Hudson's Bay Company officials are negotiating with a big petroleum concern for cooperation in exploration of the company's lands for oil. The company reserves all oil and other underlying rights that may exist on around 4,000,000 acres in Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.

Revenues of the Italian National Treasury for July, 1921, show an increase of 132,000,000 lire over July, 1920. Bills held by leading banks increased \$11,000,000 lire in the past six months.

The North German Lloyd Line is expected to reopen trans-Atlantic passenger service between New York and Bremen in November.

GOVERNMENT WOOL AUCTION SALE STRONG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—There was a decidedly better tone in the government wool auction yesterday than was the case at the sale of similar wools a month ago. The offering included 5,000,000 pounds of low grade South American wools, of which less than 17 per cent was withdrawn, compared with 52 per cent at the previous sale.

Prices were generally higher than in August, greasy wools sometimes showing an advance of 10 to 15 per cent, while scoured wools, on the whole, were about par to 5 per cent dearer than in August.

Another factor indicating the improvement in the market was that the dealers this time, whereas in other sales latterly, the carpet mills have been the chief operators. Prices, especially on the greasy wools, were somewhat erratic, but on the whole the sale was consistently a strong one.

Brown & Howe of Boston were the big operators of the sale, taking over 1,000,000 pounds, while Francis Willey & Co. of Boston were second, taking 710,000 pounds, and C. J. Webb & Sons of Philadelphia third, with 328,000 pounds to their credit. Of the scoured wools, W. W. Wood of Philadelphia was first with 306,000 pounds. The Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company and Alexander Smith & Sons bought sparingly for the carpet mills. The top price realized was 29 cents for scoured C supers, this being paid by A. Brightman & Sons of Boston, carbonized 40-44s going generally in 40s to 18 to 22 cents, while scoured 40s brought around 17 to 18 cents.

Good combing pulled 46s brought around 20 and 21 cents, clean basis, which was the price at which fleece combing 4s sold for the best lots of both Argentine and Montevideo wools. Second clip carding 46s brought 18 to 20 cents, clean basis. The entire offering of West Coast wools was sold, fair quarter-blood carding and combing wools bringing 18 to 24 cents, clean basis, the higher quotation being for Peruvian white combing 44-46s.

NEW YORK MARKET'S ADVANCE IS CHECKED

NEW YORK, New York—The advance in the stock market was checked yesterday, when shorts extended their commitments, effecting losses of one to three points among the leaders. Minor steels and rails were brought forward, but the list gave way in the final dealings, when oils and motors were subjected to greater pressure. Call money was steady, with 5 1/2 per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled \$88,800 shares.

The close was slightly below lows: Mexican Petroleum 11 1/2, off 2 1/4; Pierce-Arrow preferred 26, off 2 1/2; Royal Dutch of New York 50, off 1 1/4; Vanadium 32 1/2, up 2 1/4; Baldwin Locomotive 81 1/2, up 1 1/4; American Smelters 55 1/2, off 1.

CHICAGO MARKETS
CHICAGO, Illinois—Weakness in cotton resulted in general selling of wheat yesterday and prices were off at the opening. Closing quotations, however, were but slightly changed from the previous close, with September at 1.29 1/4, December at 1.32 1/4 and May at 1.37 1/4. Corn prices advanced fractionally, with September at 55, December 55 1/2 and May 65 1/2. September rye 1.07 1/2, December rye 1.11 1/4, May rye 1.16 1/4, September barley 65 1/4.

WORLD'S CEREAL CROPS ESTIMATED

International Agricultural Institute Compiles Figures, Comparing Production of Various Grains in Many Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—The production of wheat in 1921 in Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Finland, Alsace-Lorraine, Hungary, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, India, Japan, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Canada and the United States of America is estimated at 230,616,000 quarters, or 88 per cent of last year, according to reports of the International Agricultural Institute at Rome. Excluding Russia, this group of countries accounts for about 66 per cent of the world's total wheat production.

The yield of barley in Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Finland, Alsace-Lorraine, Hungary, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Japan, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Canada and the United States of America is estimated at 71,410,000 quarters, or 102 per cent of last year. This group of countries accounts for about 58 per cent of the world's total production (excluding Russia).

The yield of oats in Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Finland, Alsace-Lorraine, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Tunis, Algeria, Canada and the United States of America is estimated at 198,890,000 quarters, or 82 per cent of last year. This group of countries accounts for about 67 per cent of the world's total production of oats (excluding

PILGRIM IDEALS
AGAIN EXTOLLED

General Society of Mayflower Descendants Dedicates Memorial at Plymouth as Part of Its Triennial Congress Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—Lessons which the world may learn from the ideals and acts of the Pilgrims of Plymouth were again cited yesterday at the exercises held in dedication of the granite memorial erected by the General Society of Mayflower Descendants to the half of the Pilgrim band who perished during the first winter of the colony. On the summit of Cole's Hill, the monument overlooks Plymouth Rock and the harbor where the Mayflower finally dropped anchor, and its dedication marks practically the concluding feature of the major events of the triennial year, as well as the close of the triennial congress of the society.

Presiding in place of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, past governor-general of the general society, Asa P. French, past deputy governor-general, sketched a background of historical significance. It has become increasingly apparent at congresses of the society, he said, that some memorial should be raised in commemoration of those "martyrs in the cause of liberty and humanity." History records that Elder Brewster was the most active minister to the needs of the colony, he added, in introducing Benjamin Brewster, Episcopal Bishop of Maine and last descendant of the Pilgrim leader.

"The monument we dedicate today commemorates one of those stories of sacrifice which mean to human society not loss but gain," Dr. Brewster declared in his address. "Truly these forefathers of ours lived dangerously in a very real and definite sense. In their attitude toward the hard things that call for bravery, they have bequeathed to us a rich heritage."

Significance of Event

The speaker then turned to a consideration of the adventure of the Pilgrims in relation to the "broad currents of thought which affect powerfully the course of history." He pointed out that they were Puritans "with a difference"—that difference being that they were "Separatists," breaking away "as always will happen under a policy of indiscriminate repression." The Scrooby congregation, the nucleus of the Mayflower company, he said, dates from 1606, scarcely two years after King James promulgated his theory of absolutism. Dr. Brewster asserted that great credit was due to the Rev. John Robinson for the "distinctive quality" of the Scrooby group, which "followed the logic of their individualistic doctrine to its conclusion." In cleaving to their ideal, he said, "they were more single-minded than the bulk of the Puritan party. They sacrificed the lesser loyalty of authority to the higher loyalty to the spirit." Faced with the choice of prison or exile, they became Pilgrims.

John Robinson's Influence

Although John Robinson's preachings are not available, the speaker said, his writings indicate the teachings to the Pilgrims. Describing the leader, he said of him, "Though a man of positive convictions, we find him warning against the dangers of 'disputation in religion,' arguing for civil tolerance of alleged religious errors on the ground that many 'being at first constrained to practice against conscience lose all conscience afterwards.'"

"Now it is the simple truth," Dr. Brewster continued, "that in the temper of the Plymouth colony—by contrast particularly with the strong neighboring colony of Massachusetts Bay—we see plainly the fruit of this 'Christian wisdom' of their pastor whom they left behind. This distinction has not always been recognized, and historical justice demands that we recognize it. In sympathy with the spirit of their self-governing, the Plymouth Pilgrims had moved from a position of negative revolt to a positive stage."

The speaker quoted the declaration of President Harding at the triennial celebration in August, that the Pilgrim ideals of self-government are "the basis of social conduct, of community relations throughout the world."

Many-Sided Aims
"Indeed," Dr. Brewster said, "we touch but one element in the character and power of these Pilgrim Fathers when we speak of their individualism. That was the more superficial element, forced into temporary prominence by the political and religious ferment of their age. More fundamental was their innate social consciousness."

"For, though the sixteenth century emphasis upon individualism was no doubt a necessary phase in the evolution of society, and though we derive from it valuable elements, not lightly to be abandoned, individualism is by no means the last word in human progress. It is the value of interdependence, not mere independence, that our age is bringing home to us."

Among the resolutions adopted by the congress was one directing the general board of assistants to appoint a committee to be charged with spreading information regarding Pilgrim history and ideals. After long discussion a motion to request the proper education authorities to have the Mayflower Compact read in the public schools on the last school day before Thanksgiving was tabled because of disagreement as to method and degree. The Compact was read to the congress, however, from a copy of the original document.

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JAMAICA REVENUES REFLECT TRADE DROP

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, British West Indies—At the present time Jamaica is not in a very satisfactory financial position. The current financial year began with an actual surplus of \$1,600,000 in round figures, but the government finds itself now faced with a deficit of \$750,000. The deficit was over \$1,400,000, till the amount was pruned down by the elected members during the consideration of the estimates, in the Legislative Council, which has been in session since March 2, an unprecedentedly long time. There has been a serious slump in trade, as the result of over-importations, and the revenue has felt the effect.

The government has not realized its expectations, and many temporary financial measures that were adopted during the war days have had to be resorted to assist the falling revenue. How the government purposes to meet the deficit, whether by loan or by additional taxation, which latter course would be tantamount to laying the last straw on the camel's back, has not transpired; it is possible, however, that between now and next March, when the financial year ends, the revenue will have increased.

READY TO CALL CONFERENCE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pointing out to David I. Walsh, junior United States Senator from Massachusetts, that a conference of New England governors to deal with the railroad situation in their territory already had been held and a report made to the Interstate Commerce Commission, Governor Cox, in a letter to the Senator says: "If you, on the ground in Washington, can obtain, or arrange to have furnished, information which would make another conference of the New England governors desirable, I shall be glad to arrange it and will welcome your cooperation."

PORT TO BE ADVERTISED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The facilities of Baltimore harbor, and the advantages of shipping to and from this port will be the subject of illustrated lectures in the Far East by William H. Claire, president of the local Foreign Trade Club. He has been given credentials by the Governor of Maryland and by the Mayor of Baltimore.

MANY HORSES WATERED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—More than 60,000 horses have been given water at the hydrant stations or by the traveling water cart since the horse watering service of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty

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BOSTON, Massachusetts—More than 60,000 horses have been given water at the hydrant stations or by the traveling water cart since the horse watering service of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty

to Animals was started on June 25, according to the monthly report of the president. Membership in the Jack London Club, the society's protest against cruelties in training animals, has reached 198,366. The American Humane Education Society reports the organization of 13 new Bands of Mercy, making 133,866 in all.

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EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATION IN GREECE

Historical Review

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Aristotle declared that man by nature strongly desires to obtain knowledge, and this love of knowledge has been a salient feature of the Greek character and caused the Hellenes in every branch of intellectual development to be prominent and progressive. It was that race which rose to the highest social and political position in the ancient world and which was in the van of freedom, law, federalism, literature, philosophy, art and commerce, for so long. But it was also the Greek who, by the process of evolving a characteristic educational system from earliest times, tried to inspire the young to serve their country and humanity as perfected citizens.

From the legendary story of Achilles, and from the great historic names of thinkers and moralists, such as Thales, Zenophanes, Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and many others who fostered the Greek culture down to the Middle Ages, and prepared the ground for the Renaissance, one meets these signs of Hellenism on all sides. But the spread of Greek culture was not confined to the European side of the Mediterranean, for even the wild Arabian peoples of Muhammad did not remain unaffected by it; indeed Arabian philosophy, art and civilization are considerably colored by the Hellenic spirit.

Turkish Stagnation

The Turkish overrunning of the lands of Greek culture stopped all progress, yet, notwithstanding this depressing situation, it must be remembered that the culture of Christian Hellenism under the wing of the church was not unsuccessfully fostered, and it trained young men from whom the clergy was recruited. This education, to some degree, was tolerated by the Turks as ecclesiastical.

In advancing this object the patriarchal school, or "the great school of the race," founded by the first patriarch of Constantinople, Genadios, after the fall of that city into the hands of the Turks, stands out in history. But under such conditions of veiled hostility, as were forthcoming from the Ottoman, Greek education had a tendency to wither. Poverty was experienced by the Greek people, and the children of the few who were more affluent were not given much education, because the parents were afraid of making their offspring attracted, lest the boys should be taken away to be converted into Janissaries and the girls carried off to the harems.

It is therefore not surprising to read that the ecclesiastical Zeymalas, headmaster of the patriarchal school, wrote with grief in the year 1550 to Martin Crusius: "I see now that all the virtues have passed away from Greek lands and have come amongst you in western Europe. I, a wisdom, science, art, nobility, wealth, education, down to the group of all the graces. The glory and splendor of the Hellenic muse have been crushed beneath the ponderous Moslem yoke." The privileged position of the Greek church made it the real guardian of the national spirit. It rapidly developed into the symbol and bond of union in the sight of all Greeks throughout the Ottoman Empire, so that the patriarch of Constantinople was practically looked upon as the living representative and chief of the enslaved nation, and it became the dream of this church to reestablish the Eastern Greek Empire.

The fanatical aversion of the Turk to Greek culture and his suspicion of all enlightenment, made him throw obstacles in the way of every form of schooling. Such as was tolerated in the hands of the priests was often given at night, a fact celebrated by the following popular Hellenic song: "My dear bright moon, do give me light on my way to the school, to learn letters, and to get knowledge of divine things and teachings." The pupils gathered together in the parthos of some church to get from the priests the elements of education, for no regular school buildings existed. They sat on the ground and read from manuscript, as the art of printing came very late into Turkey.

Beginnings of Improvement

To this elementary education the chief ecclesiastical authorities gradually added a higher order of schools, called "Hellenic"; it was their professed aim to revive a study of the day of great Greek literature as well as to preserve the faculty of rhetoric, which had been so prominent amongst the Greeks, and which was so useful for pupils, who were mostly preparing for the service of the church. Very few of them seem to have been intended for secular occupations.

Greek education began to improve in 1685 through the activities of Alexander Maurokoradatos, a native of Chios, who, being the Sultan's physician, was so fully in the confidence of that sovereign that he was virtually the Foreign Minister of Turkey. In view of the great services which this man had done for the Turkish Government he was allowed to direct the opening of the Greek schools in the Ottoman Empire and he presented them with copies of the Greek classics.

The good example set by Maurokoradatos influenced his sons Nicolas and Constantine to foster higher class Greek education when they became hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia. Judging from the number of the noted Greek schools at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and the enthusiasm for learning manifested amongst Greeks, one can gain an idea of the extension which Greek education took at that time, and of the new ideas which accompanied it, as seen

in the many conspicuous names that stand forth amongst churchmen, professors of learning and Greek politicians in the Turkish service. With the advance of the eighteenth century a still further progress was made in the Greek educational movement, and the renowned schools, as well as the learned men known as the "great masters of the race," largely increased in number, whereby the spirit of independence and liberty was greatly strengthened.

NEWHAM COLLEGE JUBILEE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England.—This year Newnham College celebrates its jubilee, for it is now 50 years since the first group of five students were gathered by Professor Sidgwick and installed in a small dwelling house under the charge of Miss Clough. These five were young women who wished to study under such professors as cared to help them, and they were indeed pioneers, for at that time higher education was nowhere available for women.

It is impossible to trace here the different ways in which the need for education was making itself felt among women; it must suffice to say that a university education was being claimed by increasing numbers, especially as a training for the teaching profession, and that Newnham and Girton colleges took a leading part in meeting that demand due to the enthusiasm shown by Professor Sidgwick for the cause of women's education that this handful of students grew rapidly to form a community that needed a permanent home, and soon won for itself recognition in the university. In 1875, four years after the first students met, Newnham Hall was opened as a residence for women students. In 1880 came the legal incorporation of the college, and already the students were allowed to sit for the Tripos examinations, first by the courtesy of the examiners and later by grace of the Senate.

Proof of Women's Intellectuality

The opponents of the experiment had based their arguments on women's supposed incapacity to obtain good grades in the Tripos, but the innovation was justified by a series of examination successes culminating in the years 1887 and 1890, when Miss Ramsay and Miss Fawcett respectively won the honors of being alone in the first class in classics and of being placed above the Senior Wrangler.

Mathematics had been considered the last subject that women would tackle with success, and this result had considerable importance in the history of Newnham. Today such successes would receive little attention, but 30 years ago Miss Fawcett's triumph was made the occasion of a special dinner at Newnham, as marking the end of the myth that women as such were necessarily intellectually inferior to men.

The degree is, of course, still withheld from women students at Cambridge, but even in 1880 women could get their B. A. in London, and many Cambridge students went afterward to London in order to obtain their degrees. This was especially anomalous in those days, for London was barely a university, while at Newnham the students were compelled to work for the honor's degree.

This involved a higher standard than that prevailing at many men's colleges, and indeed a high level of individual work has always been considered an essential at Newnham, in the belief that the university is not the place for the woman whose interests are primarily in society or athletics. This is, of course, in contrast to most of the men's colleges, where, under certain conditions, of pass men who desire not so much to acquire learning as to play games and make friends are as welcome as honors men. This difference persists today, for the immense number seeking admittance to Newnham allows the maintenance of a high intellectual standard throughout.

The controversy over women's degrees began shortly before 1887,

in which the vote went against the women by 1713 to 652. A similar vote in 1920 showed a much reduced majority against, and it seems likely that this or next year will see the acceptance of a compromise granting the degree with some but not all the privileges of university membership.

Since the war the main problems that Newnham has had to face have been the increased numbers of applicants, the financial difficulty, and the task of recruiting younger women for the staff. The standard of entrance is now very high, but the fees have not been raised greatly. A recent change in the method of appointing the new staff has been the institution of a three years' period of trial, only after which can an appointment be made permanent.

Mr. Balfour's Address

The jubilee was celebrated by a garden party in Newnham Garden at which 400 old Newnham students were present. The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour delivered an address, in the course of which he said that he was speaking not as chancellor of the university, for he came incognito. He was one of the small band who had been interested in that great enterprise ever since its inception. He was led to take an interest in it because he was Henry Sidgwick's friend before he became his brother-in-law, and they all knew how his sister, Mrs. Sidgwick, took the first steps toward founding the college 50 years ago.

This, like most other great move-

ments, started from small beginnings. He remembered the time when the students numbered only five, not housed in these magnificent buildings, but in more humble dwellings in Cambridge town. He was amazed on coming back after some years' absence, to note the great development in the institution. This had not been altogether the outcome of the liberality of wealthy men, but had been rendered possible mainly through the unselfish efforts of the devoted band of people who had worked there.

The question of the university education of women had nothing but sound argument on the one side, and nothing but absurd prejudice on the other, Mr. Balfour said. They had had 50 years' experience there, and no one could say with truth that their efforts had borne no fruit. The women of this country could have, at a reasonable cost, the same educational advantages as the men. These advantages were the opportunity of using the intelligence with which they were endowed and the opportunity to follow a livelihood in the world that lay before them.

Mr. Balfour referred to the cooperative work of students among themselves, and said that other countries might have more elaborate methods, but in no country in the world was the system of the education of student by student so successful as it was in England.

A BRITISH BANKER'S VIEW OF CLASSICS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England.—An interesting feature of the classical conference recently held at Cambridge was the presidential address. This year, for the first time, the association had gone outside purely educational circles and had installed Dr. Walter Leaf, chairman of the London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, as its president. In his address he gave it as his opinion as one who had been engaged in business in the City of London ever since he graduated at Cambridge, that there was no better training than the classics for a man who hoped to go far in business. He referred to the temporary cloud which had gathered over the classics in education during the war, due to the overpowering necessity of utilizing the natural sciences for munition purposes. At that time there was a tendency to think that "no one could lead the people in war if he had not been trained in the chemistry of fats."

But there had since been a reaction against that view, as was indicated by the appointment of the Prime Minister's committee on classics. Dr. Leaf went on to refer to the hopefulness of the outlook, owing partly to the issue of the report, and partly to the decision of the Educational Association for a broadening of the whole basis of teaching. The cry for "vocational training" was being thrust into the background by the sense of the need of a widened outlook for all human beings. The classics must cease to be a luxury; they must become recognized as a necessity. He advanced these theories as a confession of faith from one who was, from the academic point of view, an outsider, but who had carried into the outer world of commerce and finance not merely a love for the classics but an inspiration for his daily work; who had found in his daily life constant points of contact with the classics, and who believed in them as the best education for the art of dealing with men.

About two hundred scholars from all parts of the kingdom attended the conference, as well as some distinguished professors from America, including Prof. C. F. Smith, E. G. Winer, J. W. Hewett and J. M. Packer. The proceedings included various lectures and papers and a debate. The public orator, Mr. Terrot Reaveley Glover, read a paper on "After Alexander"; Professor Wheeler of Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, spoke on "Elegiac Style"; Mrs. Arthur Strong of the British School at Rome lectured on "The Underground Basilica Near the Porta Maggiore"; and Prof. A. O. Van Buren, of the American School at Rome, lectured on "The Characteristics of Some Ancient Italian Cities." A debate on "The Best Method of Strengthening the Position of the Classics in English and American Education" was opened by Prof. John Harrower of Aberdeen University.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE FOR SYDNEY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—This state intends to erect a modern technical college building on the present Darlinghurst golf site.

Mr. T. D. Mutch, Minister for Education, believes that in the estimates for the next financial year there will be more liberal provision than ever before for technical education.

The necessity for this has been revealed, he says, by the serious position existing in regard to boys leaving the high schools after barely a year's attendance. Of 1884 boys who entered the high school of New South Wales with definite vocations in view, 615 have entered commercial life and only 452 have adopted trades. Unless high school and technical education are more evenly balanced there will be an over-supply of clerks. The majority of boys nowadays leave the high schools between the ages of 14 and 15. Many parents have tried to induce their boys to pursue the full course in order to insure their obtaining good positions later on, but the high rates of wages for blind-alley jobs has been too great an attraction.

TZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S TRADITION

The Educational Revival

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Few more interesting addresses on education can have been given this year than that which was delivered recently in London by Dr. F. Chudoba, professor of English in the Masaryk University of Brno (Moravia). The lecture was given to an audience interested in the World Association for Adult Education, and is reported in the ninth bulletin of that society.

It appears to have been the national tradition of Tzecho-Slovakia from the fourteenth century, or even earlier, to reform schools and churches, and this tradition was reinforced in the seventeenth century by Jan Amos Komensky (Comenius) who left, almost as a legacy to his countrymen, the thorough education of the young as their first national duty. The lecturer said that when Komensky was forced to leave his native land in 1628, and began to sojourn in various other countries, he thought of nothing so incessantly as the religious organization of Tzecho schools. Hoping that he would some time return to Bohemia, he wrote a great book, first in Tzecho and afterwards in Latin, called Didactica Magna, the chief purpose of which was to reform the schools, from the lowest to the highest.

But Komensky did not confine his thoughts merely to his own country. During his short stay in England (1641-42) he was busy on a treatise called "Via Lucis" ("The Way of Light"), dedicated to the Royal Society and published in Amsterdam. This was a book, as Dr. Chudoba says, which was inspired by the hope that the light of true knowledge would bring salvation to mankind, that it would sweep away ignorance and moral baseness, and that it would lead to a new era of civilization, as well as to a new era of peace and brotherhood between nations and families. The lecturer added that his countrymen had still the same belief. They thought also that no true democracy and no real brotherhood would ever be possible without true discipline; not, indeed, military discipline, but the free discipline of free people, who know that without discipline there is no order, and without order no brotherhood.

Where Education Counted

As an example of such discipline, Dr. Chudoba pointed to the victorious withdrawal of the Tzecho-Slovakian forces from southern Russia across the Ural Mountains to Siberia, and across Siberia to Vladivostok. Why was this possible, he asked, in the case of his countrymen? Why was such orderly movement not possible for the Russians? Chiefly because the latter were not so well educated as the Tzechs. These, not being illiterate, liked books and read them eagerly. Indeed, as Tzech works were so scarce in Russia, the Tzechs carried with them a small library of books, which they read during their long journeys. They also carried with them, such as poems, song books, reading books; they also printed, published and distributed new pamphlets and periodicals. As a consequence, when the Tzech soldiers returned home last year they brought with them whole chests of a new Tzech literature, which originated in the Russian steppes and in the vast forests of Siberia.

It is startling to be told that the modern use of the Tzech language as an instrument of culture dates back less than 100 years. When the people lost their independence at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War they gradually lost also their schools. Dr. Chudoba says that at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the national situation became so critical that some of the Tzech writers could hardly express their ideas in their own language because they did not know how to use it in its literary form. There was but a handful of Tzech patriots who did not consider the Tzech cause lost, and who were not prepared to accept the Germanization of their whole nation as inevitable. Let Dr. Chudoba tell in his own words the way in which his people were gradually aroused from their despondent condition.

"In spite of these hardships," he says, "we awakened to a new national life. Our talented men and women by and by created new Tzech schools for the younger generation, became acquainted with our history and learned to use their mother tongue correctly; they created a new Tzech literature, a new Tzech art, a new Tzech music, a new Tzech natural science, and, at last, a new Tzech state, a new Tzech independence. We don't exaggerate if we say that education saved us as a nation. For we had nearly no Tzech nobility and no Tzech rich classes, because both of them were partly Germanized and partly of foreign origin: we had only our people—peasants, workmen and artisans."

A New Nobility

There were some leaders of ours in the nineteenth century who considered it a misfortune of our nation that we had lost our Tzech nobility during the Thirty Years' War. (Our nobles were then partly executed by order of the victorious Emperor Ferdinand II, partly had to leave the country like beggars and their estates were confiscated.) But I don't think at all that it was our greatest national misfortune. Having no national nobility of blood, we created a new nobility of spirit. Our nobility are our great poets and novelists, our great historians, publicists and politicians, our great painters, sculptors, and composers, our great pedagogues and statesmen.

And who are these men and women? Look at some of them! Our

President Masaryk is the son of a coachman, and was himself a blacksmith before he was sent to a secondary school. Our Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Benes, is the son of a peasant. Josef Dobrovsky, the 'Father of Slavonic Philology,' and one of the greatest men at the time of our national resurrection, was the son of a soldier. Our great historian and political leader, Palacky, was the son of a poor schoolmaster. Our poetess in prose, Bozena Némová, was the daughter of a groom. The founder of our modern poetry, Neru, was the son of a servant. Our greatest poetess, Otakar Bestina, is the son of a cobbler. Our great composer, Dvorák, well known in England, was a butcher before he learned to compose musical works. Two of our greatest sculptors of the present time, Myslbek and Bilek, are sons of poor artisans. And so on. I could enumerate a whole list of other great men and women who were born in poor cottages, who themselves were rather poor people, but who got the chance to be educated, or to educate themselves, and afterward became ornaments of their nation and of mankind. . . . Having such examples before our eyes, we cannot help thinking that free access to education is a thing of infinite moment and that every one should have it."

THE EXAMINATION AS A TEST OF ABILITY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A significant phase of the college entrance examination is taken up by a man teaching in a preparatory school in Boston, in the following manner:

"Is it not true that the college entrance examination is not so much a test of proficiency in the subjects in which one is examined as a test of ability to do college work? This is a point of view that a college preparatory student rarely takes. He is inclined to assume that getting the college entrance examination out of the way is merely the elimination of a few more or less disagreeable features in his educational life. He is inclined to believe that once the entrance tests have been passed, the student is free to devote his time to the study of the subjects in which he is interested. He is right in so far as he sees, but his vision is not far reaching enough. There is something that the average boy and girl is not likely to see clearly, namely, that getting into college does not mean staying there. It is one thing to win a prize or an honor; it is quite another thing to keep it."

"Too many students are asked to seek an education elsewhere at the end of the first semester in college. To have the stamp 'failed to make good' placed upon them must be rather hard, both for the son or daughter and the parents. The worst feature of the matter is that this brand of failure is liable to sink in deeper. To fall at the beginning of a college career means a poor start and because of it, discouragement is apt to result. The great majority of those who are able to pass the college examinations successfully should be able to remain in college. Why can't they do so? The answer does not seem difficult."

"Preparation for the college examination is not a matter of days or weeks but rather of years. It is a gradual process, not a hasty one. One should begin to prepare far in advance of the date set for enrollment. There is something very definite to plan for here. It is really a serious matter—this progress through an institution of higher learning."

"All of which is a hearty condemnation of each and every cramming process that is in vogue. These methods accomplish only a temporary result. Rarely does the student's mind retain knowledge so absorbed. One does not form the correct habits of study if obliged to receive instruction in this manner. Who wants to have an education forced into one? It is a harsh method at best. To enter college thus is to soon resume the old habits of study. The result comes to the fore about next January and it comes with a vengeance."

"At the present moment there are thousands of boys and girls looking hopefully forward to the joys and benefits of college life. Back of them are parents and teachers also hoping for the best for John and Mary, that both college and the life after it, can give. Are disappointments in store for a large number of these? For those who build over night there will be regrets; for those who build slowly and solidly, there will be great joys."

"Preparatory schools will soon be opening. May it be possible for all of those who once again take up the pleasure of study to see ahead far enough to build well. A truth or fundamental thoroughly learned every day is a stone added to the foundation of a future success in college. Don't neglect the foundation."

A COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS AT AKRON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A college for teachers at the Municipal University of Akron is to have its initial opening this September, under the joint control of the directors of the university and the city board of education. The present city normal school will be merged into the new institution. The college will have the advantage of free access to all other departments of the municipal university for the training of its students, and the entire school system of the city will be open for observation and practice teaching. The college will be supported financially by the joint resources of the city board of education and the university.

The work will be specifically organized for the following purposes: (a) the preparation and training of teachers, (b) the professional improvement

of teachers already engaged in the public school service, (c) the study of educational problems.

As a representative of the new type of municipal institution, the Municipal University of Akron seeks to develop its units or departments into such schools as may train the high school graduate in various practical and technical callings. Generally speaking, the college of liberal arts will be used as the basis for all units or schools of the university, giving the regular four-year courses common to institutions of its kind. One of the special courses for which the university is noted is that of the chemistry of India rubber.

EDUCATION NOTES

The three Burnham committees (Elementary, Secondary and Technical) have substantially finished their main work, which was the formulation of scales of salaries for teachers in the three main branches of education in England and Wales. The latest report is that of the technical branch. It will be remembered that the cause of the establishment of the committees was the almost impossible position which had arisen by reason of the shortage of teachers and the ceaseless competition between authorities for the services of the restricted number available. The position has now been considerably eased, and will so continue, it is believed, until the termination of the agreements. Each of the committees has appointed a standing committee of reference for the purpose of dealing with questions of interpretation and with appeals. A large bulk of correspondence is reaching the secretaries of the two panels of each committee, and many points thus raised have to go before the reference committees at least four years at school and the school life of the pupils normally extends to the age of 16. Further, a new article has been introduced requiring that, in the admission of pupils, preference shall be given to those on whose behalf security is given by means of an undertaking or formal assurance that they will remain at a secondary school up to at least the age of 15. The board does not desire to prescribe any particular form of undertaking or assurance, but while, on the one hand, it must show clearly that the parent recognizes his obligation to do everything in his power to fulfill it, on the other hand, he generally reasonable in character and include some provision for relieving the parent from his obligation when the governors of the school are satisfied that an adequate reason exists for the withdrawal of the child before reaching the age of 16. The prefatory note points out that in consequence of this change it may be necessary to make more adequate provision for the remission or reduction of fees and for maintenance allowances. In many cases the reforms will involve the propagation of the school system, and of a fuller appreciation of the true aims and purpose of a secondary school.

Recently there arrived in Florence by special train a party of 140 men and women students representing 44 universities and educational institutions in the United States of America, accompanied by 20 professors. This Italian tour was the initiative of the Italia-America Society, which has aimed, by bringing over this party of students, to honor Dante during this commemoration year. Having already visited Genoa, Naples and Rome, the students remained some days in Florence to visit the galleries and monuments of the city, and a reception in their honor was held at the Palazzo Vecchio. In Rome they were received in the Campidoglio, and a fête was held on the Palatine in which General Diaz, commander-in-chief of the Italian forces during the latter part of the war, took part. In Naples a performance of "Carmen" was given in their honor. From Florence they proceeded to Ravenna. One of the students, Mr. MacMurray, traveled gratuitously as the prize winner in the competition organized by the Italia-America Society for an essay on the theme "Contributions of Italy to the World's Civilization."

Motion-picture shows as now constituted do not promote scholarship in school children. In fact, pupils should be persuaded or prevented from attending them as much as they can, according to at least one Massachusetts city superintendent. Wish-chasing to get at the real causes for failure in school work, his teachers questioned the pupils as to motion pictures. Written replies showed that some boys went to eight shows a week. The greatest amount paid by any one child during one week was \$3.10. Needy children who had been helped financially by the city authorities managed to get money enough to see the pictures. Of 68 pupils who attended three or more shows a week, only two were found to have passing grades. There were 29 pupils in this school who had never attended a motion-picture show, and of these only one had ever received a failing grade.

A BUSY MUSEUM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The educational department of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia has grown in a natural and spontaneous way from small beginnings until it now covers the entire State of Pennsylvania, according to the curator, Charles R. Toothaker. The main object of the department is to teach the important basic facts and ideas in regard to commerce, industry, and the products of the world.

While visiting the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, Dr. William P. Wilson of the University of Pennsylvania conceived the idea that the raw and manufactured materials from foreign countries on exhibition there might be preserved and used as the foundation for a museum of commercial products to stimulate foreign trade. Thus in 1894 the museum took shape, and as a public institution, the State providing for the educational work.

How Schools Are Aided

The free educational activities of the museum are briefly as follows: study of the exhibits, under the guidance of competent museum assistants; daily lectures to visiting classes, on subjects chosen by the teachers; special lectures to teachers and others; loan lectures, which consist of lantern slides and appropriate reading matter for the use of the schools outside of Philadelphia, lanterns and screens going with the lectures; school collections or miniature museums, which are given free of cost to schools for classroom use.

The lectures are on subjects that apply directly to the work in each school grade, from the fourth year upward. The matter presented is decided upon only after consultation with the teachers in the city. Such information as, in the opinion of the teachers, can well be given in the classroom, is not made a part of the lecture at the museum. No attempt is made to introduce anything new into the curriculum. The sole effort has been to find out what the schools want and give them that; to discover the needs of the teachers along the line of the present courses of study.

Appreciation by Pupils

The lectures make a deep impression upon the pupils, being illustrated as they are by colored lantern slides and motion pictures. A study of the exhibits always follows each lecture. Sometimes the guides open the show cases and allow certain objects to be passed around. The average child looks with great respect upon the articles shown so carefully in the glass cases of the museum and receives a deep and lasting impression when permitted to touch such specimens, many of which come from distant lands. During an hour in the lecture room and another spent in the study of the museum's collections, the teachers say that the class learns more than the pupils usually get from many hours in the classroom. The information so imparted is up to date, authentic, and reliable.

The advantages offered by the museum are appreciated by the teachers and pupils to such an extent that the attendance at the lectures has doubled each season for several years past, and continues to increase. Requests from principals and teachers have been so numerous that the curator has been forced to refuse many applications. The seating capacity of the lecture room is often insufficient, for the classes wishing to attend the lectures, and there is scarcely a school day when the museum has a sufficient number of assistants to guide all the pupils through the exhibits after the lecture.

THE PLACE OF THE TEACHERS INSTITUTE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Beginning with the first teachers institute held in the United States, conducted in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1839, P. E. McClenahan, superintendent of public instruction for Iowa, has recently prepared a brief history and survey of this now widespread institution. The pioneer institutes were private enterprises, Rhode Island being the first State to popularize them and place them under state control.

Today institutes for teachers or some equivalent for them are held in practically every state in the Union. For the unprepared teacher the institute is probably of most value, affording as it does a usable bureau of information. Here the latest and most approved methods of teaching are presented in practical form. The teacher wishing to succeed may carry away from the institute that very material which she can turn to profitable account in her own schoolroom. It should be noted, however, that the original purpose of the institute, that of academic training, no longer holds. But the academic training in the institutes of the past proved so wholesome that a large and increasing number of colleges and normal schools have come to offer a fourth or complete summer quarter. A second by-product of the institute is that of the state and the sectional associations and the National Education Association itself.

The rural teachers are the chief beneficiaries of the present-day institute, and it is in the rural schools that the teachers institute may be said to have come to its own. Professional standards shall have been raised, until universal training and higher educational qualifications shall have been more completely realized, the teachers institute must hold a significant place in the life of the rural teacher.

THE HOME FORUM

A Tuneful Challenge

A tuneful challenge rings from either side of Thames' fair banks. Thy twice six bells, Saint Bride, Peal swift and shrill; to which more slow reply The deep-toned eight of Mary Overy. Such harmony from the contention flows, That they divided ear no preference knows; Betwixt them both disparaging Music's State, While one exceeds in number, one in weight.

—Charles Lamb.

Poe's First Stories

It is to be regretted that our knowledge of Mr. Wilmer consists of a few names and dates, for whatever he was or was not in American literature, he possesses a certain biographical interest as being one of the earliest, if not the earliest, of Poe's literary friends, and of editing the first publication to which he is known to have contributed. This was the Saturday Visitor, a weekly paper which was started in Baltimore in 1832, with Mr. Wilmer as its editor. It aimed at amusing its readers with literary productions rather than with the news of the day, and it succeeded so well or so ill in this aim that its proprietors resolved, in the summer or early autumn of 1833, to offer a prize of one hundred dollars for the best prose story that should be offered, and a prize of fifty dollars for the best poem. To insure fairness, as well as to avoid the responsibility of the decision both for themselves and their editor, they persuaded three gentlemen of Baltimore to act as a committee to award the prizes.

There was a flutter among the minor literati of America—or such of them as saw the Saturday Visitor—for the amounts offered were munificent for the time, and the honor to be obtained considerable. So at least thought Poe, who entered the lists as a competitor for both prizes. The time set for the reception of manuscripts closed, and the committee met to endure the infliction of reading them, and the opprobrium of deciding which was not the worst. It was an important meeting, so important, indeed, as an epoch in the life of Poe, that one of the committee contrived to remember what occurred at it after a lapse of more than forty years. This was Mr. Latrobe, in the back parlor of whose house they gathered one pleasant afternoon, and seated themselves round a table. . . . As the host happened to be the youngest, he was requested to open the packages of prose and poetry, and to read their contents to his fellow-sufferers. The first thing that he took from the top of the prose pile was in a woman's hand, and if writing alone

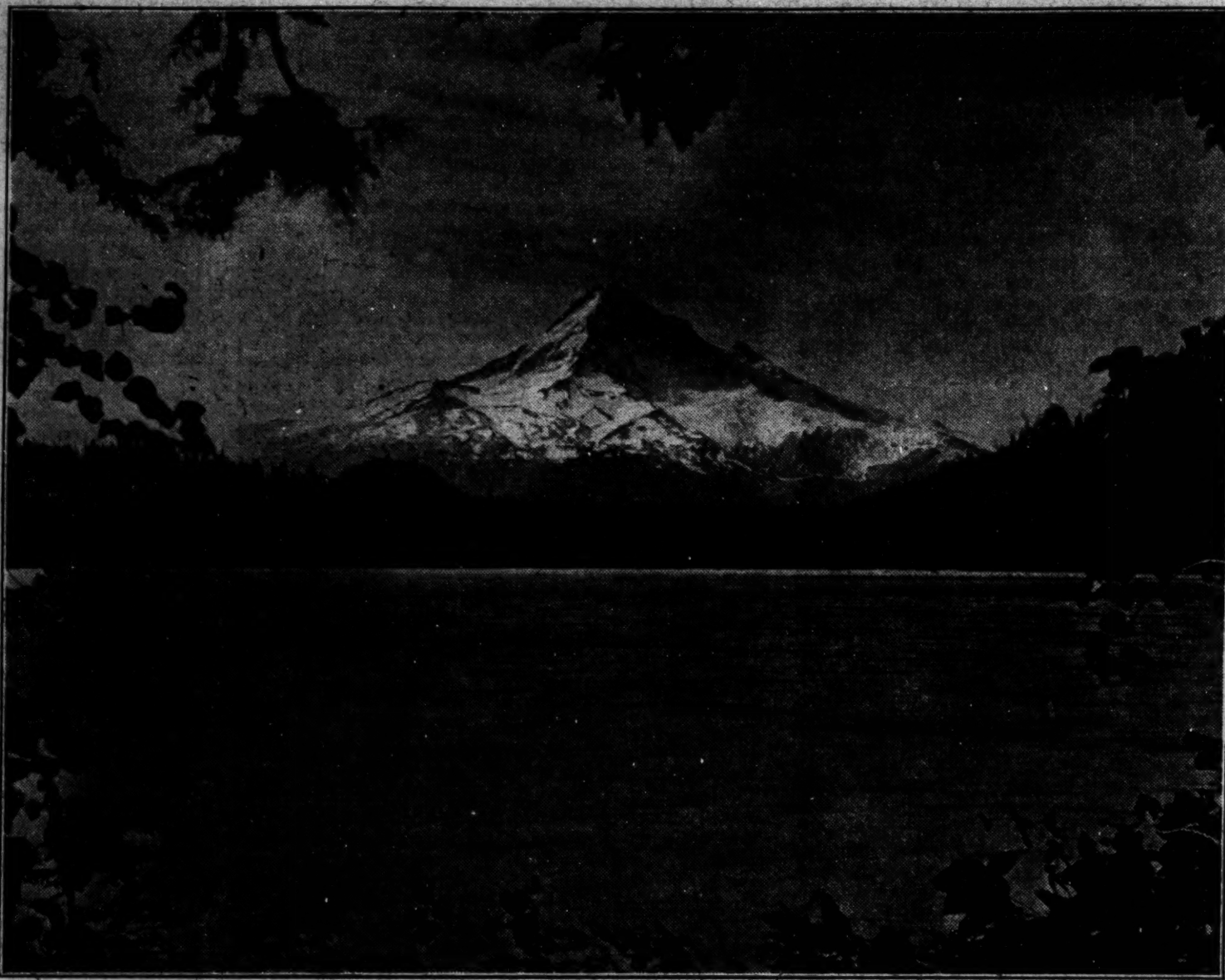
could have gained the prize it would probably have gained it, it was so neat and distinct. It was bad, however—so bad that but for its being the work of a woman its first page would have been consigned to the basket which was placed beside the reader, and into which, after it was read through, he finally tossed it. It was followed by several other stories, which were speedily condemned on

Mt. Hood

October 11th . . . The last eight miles of our course had been nearly north—a high mountain putting down between the branch and main fork. Where we struck the trail, it turned west into a wide, sandy and stony plain, of several miles in width, extending up to Mt. Hood, about seven

democracies will, and by the middle of the fourth century B. C. the great Pnyx hill was deserted and the Assembly met in the great new theater on the south side of the Acropolis. Standing on the breezy Pnyx and looking at the rock-cut platform, one tries to picture the actual working of a democracy that governed by mass meeting. No electing of delegates and representatives here. It is the whole

under it the ground was frozen, had a brilliancy of color which certainly was no winter tint. It suggested where, if one looked, one would find the green spear-points of crocuses and daffodils already inch-high out of the soil. The spring, in fact, was in the air, and the earth was stirring with it. In Bettesworth's mood, too, was a hint of spring. All through the winter many hours which would other-



Photograph by Putnam Studios, Los Angeles, California

Mt. Hood and Lake Oregon

their demerits. One or two were laid aside for reconsideration, but they failed to pass muster, and the committee had about made up their minds that there was nothing before them to which they would award a prize, when Mr. Latrobe noticed a small quarto-bound book which had until then accidentally escaped attention, no doubt because it was so externally unlike the bundles of manuscript it had to compete with. He opened it, and saw it was written in Roman characters. Instead of the common curative manuscript, and was entitled "Tales of the Folio Club." He read a page to himself and said that it seemed at last as if they had a prospect of awarding the prize. They fringed as if they doubted it, and settled themselves in their easy chairs as he began to read aloud. It was not long before they were as much interested as he was, and as he read through tale after tale he was only interrupted by their exclamations of surprise and admiration. There was genius in every thing they listened to; there was no uncertain grammar, no feeble phraseology, no ill-placed punctuation, no worn-out truisms, no strong thoughts elaborated into weakness. Logic and imagination were combined in rare consistency; the world which the writer sometimes created in his mind was so weird, so strange, and so wonderfully graphic that it seemed for the moment to have all the truth of a reality. There was, besides, an analysis of complicated facts, and an unravelling of circumstantial evidence that attracted Mr. Kennedy and himself, an amount of accurate scientific knowledge that charmed Dr. Miller, and a pure classical diction that delighted all three. Mr. Latrobe discovered these rare intellectual qualities in the tales of Poe (or persuaded himself that he did forty years afterward), and was to be congratulated on the discovery. When the reading was completed, the general verdict reached, the difficulty of making a choice had still to be met. Portions were read over, and the preference which had once been given to "A Descent into the Maelstrom" was finally bestowed on "A MS. Found in a Bottle." The prize being thus awarded, the sealed envelope which accompanied the book was opened, and the name of its writer ascertained: it was Edgar Allan Poe. Relieved of one of their burdens, the committee and Mr. Latrobe manfully attacked the pile of poetry. It was better, on the whole, than the prose, but still so bad that, after it had all been read, only two pieces were deemed worthy of consideration. One, a small poem in blank verse, entitled "The Coliseum," was at once seen by the handwriting to be the production of the same Edgar Allan Poe; the other, the title and subject of which have perished, was found, when the envelope which accompanied it was opened, to be the production of Mr. John H. Hewitt, a musical composer of Baltimore. If the committee had not decided upon giving the one-hundred-dollar prize to Poe, they would probably have given him the fifty-dollar prize, but thinking that the excellence of Mr. Hewitt's poem deserved a reward, they concluded to give him the latter. "Life of Edgar Allan Poe," R. H. Stoddard.

or eight miles distant, and in plain view. "I had never before looked upon a sight so nobly grand. We had previously seen only the top of it, but now we had a view of the whole mountain. No pen can give an adequate description of this scene. The bottom which we were ascending had a rise of about three feet to the road. A perfect mass of rock and gravel had been washed down from the mountain. In one part of the bottom was standing a grove of dead trees, the top of which could be seen; from appearance, the surface had been filled up seventy-five or eighty-five feet about them. The water came tumbling down, through a little channel, in torrents. Near the upper end of the bottom, the mountains upon either side narrowed in until they left a deep chasm or gulf, where it emerged from the rocky cliffs above. "Stretching away to the south was a range of mountains, which from the bottom appeared to be connected with the mountain on our left. It appeared to be covered with timber far up; then a space of over two miles covered with grass; then a space of more than a mile destitute of vegetation; then commenced the snow, and continued rising to the top. To our right was a high range, which connected with Mount Hood, covered with timber." Samuel Christopher Lancaster.

The Democracy of Ancient Athens

Plutarch made much of the fancy that the double view from the Pnyx ridge represented the choice before the Athenian democracy. Should it face the sea and follow an imperial policy, devoting its attention to colonies and conquests overseas, or should it content itself with an interior, self-regarding "little Athens" policy? In point of fact the sea-view is not visible from either platform on the Pnyx. What matter? A dramatic gesture in the direction of the Piræus would enable an orator like Themistocles to make his point with proper effect whether the sea were visible or not.

In the first days of the Athenian Assembly the Pnyx hillside had perhaps a natural slope from the altar and rock platform down to the valley in which lay the old town of Athens. Then, as the audience grew, it became impossible for those at the foot of the hill either to see or hear what occurred on the summit. In order to remedy this a massive circular retaining wall was built, and inside it the ground was banked up, giving the hill-top the character of an irregular theater. As in a theater, the audience were now circled above instead of below the orator, their backs to the town, their faces toward the sea.

This retaining wall is still an impressive sight as one turns from the carriage-road in the Acropolis valley. The rocky path that leads to the summit passes under these blocks, some of which measure as much as thirteen feet by six feet. It seems to follow the original path used by the citizens of ancient Athens, for the rocks are worn smooth with use.

The democracy continued to grow as

body of citizens that decide the action of the State. See how they must be bullied and bribed into attendance. Look at that cord round the marketplace to prevent trivial comings and goings on the day of the Assembly. Only the road to the Pnyx remains open, and along that road go the citizens, driven more ignominiously than schoolboys to a house-match or sheep to a fair.

The payment of a few obols makes up to the poor man for the loss of his day's wage. The rich man, to whom the small bonus is of no value, has perhaps his own policy to further or is ambitious to shine as an orator. Go they all must, willing or unwilling, or lose their privilege as Athenian citizens. The picture of Athenian democracy seems like a caricature of all democratic government. How could a mob thus collected decide questions of state policy? Home affairs must have been difficult enough to deal with in an assembly where conflicting interests were personally represented; but what when it came to foreign policy? No room for fine diplomacy here.

The Government of Athens bawled its intentions on the hill-top, and then wondered that its schemes were sometimes forestalled by its neighbors. Think, too, of the officials chosen by lot without question of their character and experience, so that a man might find himself harbor-master one year and another year, say, auditor of accounts, only the most important offices, such as the Ministry of War, being filled by officials rationally selected.

That the system met with even tolerable success is a glorious tribute to the intellect of the average Athenian citizen. It is true that there was power to discard any man flagrantly unsuited for office and also a system of scrutiny and an account to be rendered at the expiration of office. Without these modifying circumstances the Athenian democracy could hardly have survived a generation. Even as it was it failed. It was here on the Pnyx that the pitiful blunders were made, resulting in the Sicilian expedition and the Peloponnesian War. But the deliberations on this hill-top also belong to the best age of Greek democracy, an age that was already passing when Pericles proudly claimed, "Athens is the school of Hellas, and the individual Athenian in his own person seems to have the power of adapting himself to the most varied forms of action with the utmost versatility and grace."—"Days in Attica," Mrs. R. C. Bosanquet.

Bettesworth and the Robin

The first morning of February was clear and shimmering, the roads being hard with frost, the air crisp, the trees hung with the dazzling drops into which the sunshine had converted the time of the dawn. Most of these drops appeared white, but now and again there would come from them a sparkle of flame-red or a glint of emerald, or, best of all, a flash of earnest burning blue, as if the morning sky itself were liquifying on the bare branches. The grass, although

wisdom have been lonely for him in this garden had been cheered by the companionship of a robin. How often he remarked, "You may do anything you mind to with 'n, but you maw'n't handle 'im!" For the bird seemed to know him, and he used to call it his "mate," because it worked with him wherever he was turning up the soil.

And now on this gay morning, as we crossed the lawn together, he said, "Little Bob bin 'long with me again this mornin', 'hoppin' about just in front o' my shovel, and twiddlin' and talkin' to me. . . . Look at 'n! There he is now!" on the low bough of a young beech-tree at the edge of the grass. And as we stood to admire, "There's a little chap!" he exclaimed exultantly. Then he took up his shovel to resume work near the tree, and "Little Bob" hopped down, every minute picking up something to swallow. I could not see what tiny morsels the bird was finding, and, confessing as much, felt snubbed by Bettesworth's immediate reply, "Ah, he got sharp eyes. . . ."

At intervals Bob would pause, look straight at us, and "twiddle" a little song in an undertone which, for all one could hear to the contrary, might have come from some distance behind or beside us, and could only be identified as proceeding from the robin by the accompanying movements of his ruddy throat.

"Sweet little birds, I call 'em," said Bettesworth, using an epithet rare with him. "And it's a funny thing," he continued, "wherever a man's at work there's sure to be a robin find him out. I've noticed it often. If I bin at work in the woods, a robin'd come, or in the harvest-field, jest the same. . . . Hark at 'n 'twiddlin'! And by-'n-by when his crop's full he'll get up in a tree and sing."—"Memoirs of a Surrey Laborer," by George Bourne.

The Wind Stirs the Willows

(Palute, North American Indian)

The wind stirs the willows. The wind stirs the grasses. The cottonwoods are growing tall. They are growing tall and verdant. A slender antelope. A slender antelope. He is wallowing upon the ground. . . . Whirlwind! Whirlwind! The snowy earth comes gliding, the snowy earth comes gliding.

There is dust from the whirlwind. There is dust from the whirlwind. The whirlwind on the mountain.

The rocks are ringing. The rocks are ringing. They are ringing in the mountains.

The snow lies there—ro-ran! The snow lies there—ro-ran! The milky way lies there!

—From an Anthology edited by George W. Cronyn.

Great Ambition

Most people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled with great ambitions.—Longfellow.

"Entirely Separate"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor ONE of the most striking characteristics of religion, as humanly conceived, is the evidence it affords of the effort of the human mind to make sure of its own safety. Just so long as the verity of this mind and its formations is not questioned, mortals have shown themselves ready to accept almost anything in the way of belief, if not as the truth, at any rate as a perfectly legitimate "spiritual speculation." The rationality of its countless beliefs in the efficacy, say, of a charm or a mascot or in the observance of a certain ritual the human mind never questions. It may pride itself on being abundantly tolerant of all forms of religious belief, and, whilst adhering rigidly to its own special variant, and regarding, maybe, with some contempt the particular variant favored by others, it is only roused to implacable opposition when its own existence is threatened. As Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, puts it on page 345 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, "This thought of human, material nothingness, which Science inculcates, engages the carnal mind and is the main cause of the carnal mind's antagonism."

It was, of course, this thought of "human, material nothingness" inculcated by Christ Jesus which enraged the carnal mind in the first century, and it is this thought which has enraged the carnal mind ever since. In everything he said or did Jesus repudiated matter, in all its manifestations, refusing to be bound by its so-called laws, or to accept as actual its apparently obvious achievements. He made no concessions. The most cherished doctrines and beliefs he set aside, proving and demonstrating, beyond a shadow of doubt, that, in the reality of being, they could find no place.

When any examination is made of Jesus' works, it is at once seen that each one of them involved a denial of the reality of some phase of material belief. In healing the sick, in restoring sight to the blind, and hearing to the deaf, in cleansing the leper and raising the dead Jesus showed that the so-called laws governing these conditions were not laws, but only beliefs, which the understanding of Truth could and inevitably would dissipate. The same must evidently be said of all his other works, stilling the storm at sea, walking on the water, feeding the multitude.

The question here naturally arises: What was the basis upon which Jesus did these things, so mysterious to the carnal mind? The answer is really implicit in his every work, but it is explicitly set forth in his famous statement to his disciples, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." In other words, surely, what Mrs. Eddy has said so wonderfully on page 468 of Science and Health, "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is Infinite Mind and its Infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all."

This repudiation of matter as real, this declaration of the entire separateness of real being from any supposititious sense material is the great underlying fact of Christ's Christianity and so of Christian Science. Step by step, the man Jesus, tempted in all things like as we are, proved the nothingness of all things material until, at last, on the eve of his crucifixion, he could say to his disciples, "The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me." Speaking to the Samaritan woman by the well of Sychar, Jesus declared simply that God is Spirit and that those who worship God must worship Him in spirit and in truth. What Jesus meant by worshipping God his whole career abundantly showed. To worship God, with Jesus of Nazareth meant to do the will of God, and this doing of the will of God he manifested in healing the sick, cleansing the leper, raising the dead, destroying material beliefs, persistently and consistently proving the entire separateness of man from things material; that "no man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of man which is in heaven."

So Christian Science teaches that God is Spirit, Life, Truth, Love, Principle, and that man is His image and likeness. Now, the likeness of Spirit is certainly not to be found in anything material. As Mrs. Eddy so clearly puts it on page 173 of Science and Health: "What is termed matter manifests nothing but a material mentality. Neither the substance nor the manifestation of Spirit is obtainable through matter. Spirit is positive. Matter is Spirit's contrary, the absence of Spirit. For positive Spirit to pass through a negative condition would be Spirit's destruction." The five corporeal senses, in which are comprised all material belief, are thus seen to be entirely separate from Spirit. In other words, these five senses which go to make up the mortal, and back to which every mortal hope, aim, and pride are traceable, can take no cognizance of God, Spirit. It is impossible to apprehend Spirit through any of the material senses. Yet the most apparently spiritual aspiration of the mortal is seen to be connected with these senses. The orthodox heaven, with its glorified human forms and human accompaniments, is as material as the orthodox hell with its human horrors. And so Jesus declared to his disciples that it is the "spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing," and so Mrs. Eddy

writes on page 34 of Science and Health: "Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the Life divine; revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth. This understanding casts out error and heals the flesh, and with it you can speak 'as one having authority.'"

The Editor of Stamps and Postages

In the last sixty years the staff of a daily newspaper has more than quadrupled. It has trebled during the years I was in journalism. There are several reasons for it. Composition has increased, and with it the need for greater efficiency. A newspaper, instead of giving a large amount of space to a single topic, as in previous days, now devotes small space to a number of topics. Speeches transcribed by shorthand reporters used formerly to go almost direct to the printers to be put into type; now they are condensed and often rewritten by sub-editors. Every process of journalism has been overhauled during the last twenty years with the object of making the daily paper more accurate, better constructed and of greater interest to its readers. It means covering a lot of new ground.

The result of this increase of staff is that new values have been given to old words. An editor, without any qualifying epithet, now means—in Fleet Street the head of a department. Managing editor, controlling editor, editor-in-chief, editorial director (when a paper is owned by a company) are all terms in common use to denote the old-time editor. There are news editors (formerly chief reporters), foreign editors, sporting editors, etc., foreign news, sporting news, etc. As there are Englishmen in Fleet Street, so the love of a little flourish there, and you meet now-a-days all kinds of editors, many of whom are only heads of departments, and some of them very small departments.

"Who may you be?" I once asked a small boy who was walking the passages of Carmelite House with an air.

"Sir, I am the editor of Stamps and Postages," was his lofty reply.

He was an intelligent messenger boy who had been given the duty of keeping the book in which outgoing letters were entered—"Fleet Street and Downing Street," by Kennedy Jones.

The Little Duck

The little duck is like a boat. Of yellow down when it's afoat. It swims across the lake, serene. To lovely shadows cool and green. —Josephine Redmond Fishburn.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1921

EDITORIALS

Korytza

THE statement contained in a recent news dispatch from London to this paper to the effect that Great Britain is supporting Italy in her contention against the Greek claim to the disputed territory of Korytza, on the southern frontier of Albania, is, to say the least, disquieting. That the British Government is still what it has always been, the friend of Greece, there can be no question. If Mr. Lloyd George is inclined to give way to Italy in the matter of Korytza, it is, it may be assumed, entirely against his desire and even against his better judgment. The Greek claim to Korytza is really indisputable. Ethnologically, geographically, and historically Korytza is Greek, and must, in the end, be recognized as Greek, without reserve and without abatement. On this issue there is really nothing to be said that has not been said before many times. Greece's title is clear and unmistakable, and needs no reinforcing from adventitious argument. It is true that the population of the sanjak is almost equally divided between Orthodox Greek and Muhammadan Albanian. Nevertheless, there is, or at any rate there was, before the Albanians instituted their shameless campaign of expulsion and outrage, a decided majority of Orthodox Greeks.

In the matter of culture there is, of course, no comparison between the two peoples. The town of Korytza itself has, for centuries, been the center of Greek culture in Epirus. Two years ago, whatever there may be today, there were seventy-two Greek schools in Korytza, as against one Albanian school, instituted and maintained through the efforts of American missionaries. As to the sentiment of the country being overwhelmingly Greek, the events of the last few years are sufficient to place this beyond dispute, whilst in Greece itself it is a recognized fact that the Greek Epirotes are amongst the most patriotic of Greek peoples. One of the first things that a Greek Epirote thinks about when he has "made a fortune abroad" is to do something for the glory of Greece, and many buildings in Athens and other Greek cities today testify to the devotion of those very Greek people whom it is now proposed, against all agreement, to hand over to Albania.

As to the geographic claim of Korytza to be included in Northern Epirus, at the risk of repetition, it must again be pointed out that, from time immemorial, the only road connecting the towns and villages of Epirus with the towns and villages of Serbian Macedonia has run through Korytza. Winding amidst the valleys of one of the most mountainous districts in Europe, it finds its way from the Adriatic at Prevesa to the Aegean at Salonika. In passing through Korytza, which lies at the apex of the great triangle formed by the Tomaros and the Pindus Mountains, this road runs straight for the only gap between the two ranges, namely, that lying between Lake Orchida and Lake Presba. Korytza has no outlet either to the Aegean or to the Adriatic except along this road. With Albania it has no communication of any value at all, from a commercial point of view. The only road is a narrow mountain path running along the Voiussa River, as it forces its way through the pass of Tepeleni.

Geographically, therefore, Korytza is cut off from Albania, and the people on either side of the great barrier have never been accustomed to have much dealing one with the other. For Korytza to become Albanian must involve the economic deterioration of Northern Epirus, whilst for Korytza itself, practically isolated, it would mean something like economic extinction.

The great argument put forward by those who, for interested purposes, desire to see Korytza ceded to Albania, is that the Northern Epirotes in the sanjak of Korytza and in the neighboring sanjak of Argyrocastro speak an Albanian patois in their own homes. Such an argument is, of course, really futile. Most of the people in these regions are at least bilingual, and for centuries this has been the case with the Northern Epirote, who speaks his Albanian patois in his home, but who reads and writes and pursues any studies he may desire in Greek.

Quite apart from all that; however, the fact is that the question of Korytza is already a settled question. The point made by the Greek Government, in a recent dispatch to the British Foreign Office, remonstrating with the attitude of the British Government on the question of Korytza, that the claim of Greece to Korytza was recognized in the agreement entered into between Thomas Tittoni, then Italian Foreign Minister, and Mr. Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister in July 1919, is beyond dispute. In addition to this, moreover, the Peace Conference itself, after having carefully heard arguments on both sides, reached a preliminary decision in favor of reunion with Greece, in December of 1919, whilst in the following January, France and Italy joined with the other powers in signing a treaty which awarded Northern Epirus, including Korytza, to Greece, and stipulated that Greece should be entitled automatically to occupy Northern Epirus as soon as the dispute over Fiume had been settled. The dispute over Fiume was settled in November of last year, by the Treaty of Rapallo. For over six months, Korytza has been Greek territory. As to the attitude of the United States on the matter, in so far as it is possible to ascertain what that attitude is, it was expressed by the Senate when, in the May of last year, in a resolution framed by Senator Lodge and carried without a dissenting voice, the Senate resolved "that it is the sense of the Senate that Northern Epirus (including Korytza), the twelve islands of the Aegean and the western coast of Asia Minor, where a strong Greek population predominates, should be awarded by the Peace Conference to Greece and be incorporated in the Kingdom of Greece." Such being the circumstances of the case, any attempt to reopen this question must be quite unequivocally condemned.

The Appeal for Lower Freight Rates

IT is quite frankly admitted that the forces behind the demand being made that the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States reduce the present commodity freight rates on grain and hay at least 25 per cent are political. There is no good reason why it should not be admitted, if it is true, that the farmers of the west and middle west are able to exert, at a time like the present, sufficient influence, politically, to compel a fair and impartial consideration of their claims. Any effort on the part of the carriers to disparage or belittle the undertaking by branding it as a political move can only be regarded as an avoidance of the main issue. The basis of the claim of the farmers is that the present charges made by the railroads for transporting the commodities named are 25 per cent higher than the traffic will bear, and that similar claims might as reasonably be made as to all commodities of the farm and ranch. That petitions for reduction in freight rates on all such products will be filed, following a favorable decision on the matter now under consideration, is a foregone conclusion.

Opposing the petition of the farmers, the railroad companies insist that under the provisions of the Transportation Act the Interstate Commerce Commission has no authority to reduce freight rates because of a claim that they are higher than can be borne by the traffic profitably. They insist that the only basis to be considered is that of the cost of transportation to the carriers. This, of course, is the traditional defensive position of the railroads and of all the allied public service utilities. The theory has been fairly well established, by the decisions of the courts and the public service commissions generally, that a confiscatory rate, so called, cannot be enforced, because it is against public policy. In other words, a public service corporation cannot be compelled to render its service at a loss, or below the point of a fair profit. In determining the reasonableness or the unreasonableness of a rate, with this basic point in view, many considerations enter. There are the elements of original cost, replacement cost, capital investment, operating cost, industrial hazard, prospective business, and average annual business. It would seem that, in considering the petition now before it, the Interstate Commerce Commission might wisely direct its attention to what is shown to be the present volume of business handled by the railroads in the grain and hay states of the west and middle west, in comparison to what might be the maximum, or even the normal volume of that business, provided an unobstructed outlet were given to the surplus products of those sections. It requires no argument to establish the fact that a railroad can transport a thousand or a hundred thousand tons of hay or grain more cheaply per ton than it can transport smaller units of that tonnage. The same is true of all commodities. The comparison applies with equal force to transportation problems in the cities and to those utilities which furnish light, heat, and power. After the fixed overhead expense is paid, the profit is in the increased volume of business handled.

Testimony adduced at the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of the petition of the farmers showed affirmatively that, because of the high freight rates, there has been a tremendous loss during the present year, both to the producers and to the consumers, in food products that have gone to waste. The market value of these products was not great enough to absorb the cost of transportation demanded by the carriers. Should it be regarded as a sound economic policy to continue to allow the railroad companies to demand rates which will return to them a profit as great for carrying a part of the products of the farms as they would receive had they been required to carry all the surplus products? The position of the railroads seems to be that they have the right to dictate the carrying charges on such a volume of traffic as they can handle at the greatest profit. The farmers have every right to claim that the government has the power, and that it is its duty, to fix as a maximum charge one that will return a reasonable profit on a normal flow of traffic, and that this normal flow should be estimated after taking into account the usual volume of production and the average demand for the commodities offered at the point of natural distribution.

It is not intimated that the railroad managers have not had perplexing problems to meet in the period of readjustment. Their problems have been many, and not all of them have been solved. But there is, on the part of the public, a feeling that the railroad companies have not entered unselfishly upon the tasks of readjustment. The plea has been too persistently set up that investments in railroads must be protected, at whatever cost. Guarantees have been asked, and given, that the uninterrupted operation of the great systems of transportation might be assured. If the result of this policy of paternalism has been to encourage a selfish demand for continued and indeterminate offerings, in one form or another, from the public, the time has come to place a final check upon it. As a means to a most desirable end, a start should be made, perhaps using the pending petition as a basis, to compel a maximum volume of service at the lowest possible cost, all things considered, rather than a minimum of service at the highest possible cost.

President Obregon States His Case

IF THE Government and people of Mexico are actually working out a satisfactory solution of the political and industrial problems which have made the resumption of full commercial and diplomatic interchanges with the United States undesirable if not impossible, the result cannot be more gratifying to anyone than to those instrumental in imposing what President Obregon and his immediate predecessors have seemed to regard as onerous conditions. President Obregon, in his recent message to the Mexican Congress, sought to make it quite plain why he and the people he represents could not pledge themselves, by the terms of a treaty, to undertake to do virtually what he in the same document claims has been accomplished. It is not difficult to imagine that considerations of national pride, for instance, might have made it impolitic for the chief executive of a great nation to accord to a neighbor nation, even under the peculiar conditions which have for some years existed between Mexico

and the United States, a pledge of extraordinary safeguards to the nationals of that country temporarily resident in his own. Such a proceeding would have been quite unusual, if not unique. But it might be no more difficult to understand why, in all the circumstances, such a pledge was demanded as a condition precedent to the resumption of formal trade and diplomatic relations than to understand fully the significance of what President Obregon has insisted were the political obstacles making such an undertaking impossible.

In the statement of the case in behalf of himself and his government, President Obregon seeks to show affirmatively that Mexico is, in fact, the friend of the United States. The hostility manifested by factions in Mexico against Americans has not, he insists, been representative of the sentiment of the majority, and certainly not of the attitude of those now in authority. The statement is made by the President that he has succeeded in pacifying, or at least in controlling, practically all discordant elements within the country. He goes to some pains to point out the methods employed in unifying, as he claims to have unified, all governmental functions. Accepting the statement at its face value, the reestablished and newly stabilized Government of Mexico is in as good a position to fulfill the international guarantee of the equal protection of its laws as any government in any country. President Obregon emphasizes the significance of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Mexico to the effect that the language of Article 27, that much-discussed clause of the Mexican Constitution, is not, in fact, retroactive. By this decision, he points out, titles acquired by foreigners to privately owned oil properties have been fully and irrevocably validated. The assurance is also given that the "spirit of this decision is found to be in full accord with the various declarations and statements of the Executive and some of the members of Congress," believed to be a majority. This is offered by President Obregon as a sufficient pledge of "future regulations and applications of Article 27 in full subordination to the principle of non-retroactivity." He points to the resumption of the payment of the public debt, and to the equitable reparation for damages incurred during the revolution as a result of the impartial findings of mixed commissions, as additional evidences of the "simple and voluntary execution of the program of the Government of Mexico." This voluntary action, he insists, makes it unnecessary, as it would be undignified, to incorporate pledges for such performance in a treaty.

Any insistence by the United States that definite pledges be given for the protection of the property of American citizens in Mexico, unless such protection were in the best interests of the Mexican people and in furtherance of the development of the country's resources, would at any time be indefensible. It is not to be suspected for a moment that the Washington Government has attempted to defend or to assert the right of special privilege. But the hostility heretofore displayed toward United States investors in Mexico, whether by factions said by President Obregon to be now in the minority or by those who have had the tacit or open support of powerful official influence, has given color to the insistent claim of injustice and unfairness. Abuses have gone unpunished, and wrongs have not been righted. President Obregon knows this, and the people of Mexico and of the world know it. It would seem to matter little by just what processes a change is brought about. The important thing is that the interpretation placed upon Mexico's laws as they are applied to all foreigners be a just and fair interpretation, and that the laws, thus defined, be enforced. President Obregon has given his pledge to the world in this particular. Perhaps it may not be deemed necessary to demand a bond for the faithful performance of an undertaking voluntarily assumed. It would seem to be the responsibility of those who must weigh the importance of the Mexican President's statements to decide, first, as to their sincerity and their truthfulness, and second, as to the ability of the existing government in Mexico City to enforce, against a possibly powerful hostile minority, the full performance of what has been undertaken.

When School Opens

FOR most teachers and pupils the process of education might be easier if school session were continuous, or at least arranged without such pronounced interruptions as at present. Registration for courses at the beginning of a term, and examinations at the end, give an artificial emphasis to points in an experience that really has neither end nor beginning. In "The Education of Henry Adams," the process is shown to include all of living. Sharp breaks in schooling, therefore, ought to be minimized in order that the work of the schools may not be unnecessarily differentiated from the rest of experience. Every effort should be made to begin the work of the term as smoothly as possible, so that it may appear to both students and teachers as a natural continuation of their activity.

In some schools in the United States the registration for the courses of any one term is accomplished during the term that precedes it. Thus conflicts of hours for both teachers and students are adjusted in advance, so that the classes can actually begin on the opening day of school. If registration and innumerable small problems are allowed to occupy the first few days or more of the term, the teaching and study may not have the advantage of just the right beginning. Certainly, excitement either at the start or at the finish of a school term should be avoided, for the importance of the schooling itself should not be blurred by confusion. It is practicable at any rate for schools to open and close with as little formality as possible, even though some such plan as the quarterly system, providing for almost continuous activity, may not seem everywhere feasible at present.

In the United States, the time for the opening of the autumn term varies from August to October. For the public schools in most parts of the country, the opening date is early in September, usually just after Labor Day. In California and other Pacific coast regions, however, many schools start in August. The private schools of New England and other Atlantic coast regions often do not begin until October. This variation is doubtless due largely to the differing habits of people in different parts

of the country. Yet it is interesting to see that in California the early date for school openings helps to minimize the excitement. In California, in fact, there are many schools, both in the mountain regions and in other parts, which do much of their work throughout the summer. With the development of education and the coordinating of it more closely with experience in general, the reasons for beginning a school term at any set time, anywhere, are diminishing.

In order to fulfill its purpose most effectively, the whole process of education must be free from artificial divisions and confusing trivialities. Already the larger schools and colleges are making somewhat more progress in this respect than many of the smaller schools, in which conflicts in the hours of courses and other elements of confusion arise from the seeming limitation of facilities. Yet the smaller schools should learn to arrange their work with better economy of time and effort, for the educational process in which there is least waste is that in which there is the greatest flexibility of action. Continuity of developing experience, rather than method, is what must appear important to all, at the beginning of a school term as at any other time.

Editorial Notes

IT is interesting to notice that immigration into Canada for the year ending March 30, 1921, showed an increase of 27 per cent over the previous year, also that out of the 148,000 immigrants of the year, 74,000 were British, and 48,000 were from the United States. Only 26,000 were from other countries. As immigration from the United States into Canada increased steadily from 2400 in 1897 to 139,000 in 1913, only to be checked then by the outbreak of the war, it is apparent that, however the United States may be serving as a melting pot for European racial elements, it is promptly turning over some of the residue to its neighbor on the north. Presumably those who go from the United States to Canada are among the sturdiest and most progressive types, and statistics show that, in 1920 at any rate, they carried with them, on an average, upward of \$370 apiece in money. Thus it appears that Canada is getting a fairly steady inflow of seasoned English-speakers, most of them supplied with money enough to give them a good start amid new surroundings. Perhaps this northward trend may be cited as one more reason why the United States should close her gates, for a season at least, to the non-English-speaking throng.

SLOWLY, but surely, general attention is being attracted to the New York Barge Canal as a highway for freight. Just now it is the Dock Commissioner of New York City who points to the availability of that great waterway from the Great Lakes to the Hudson River. He seconds the proposal of Senator Wadsworth, who wants the Secretary of the Navy to send some of the lighter war vessels from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes through the Hudson River and the Barge Canal, as a sort of advertisement for that route. Such advertisement would be effective, no doubt, but perhaps it should be gained by means of something else than war vessels. There is no real need of that sort of craft on the Great Lakes, and so long as they are not needed there, it would probably be better to keep them at the seacoast, and send up a lake steamer or two for any advertising that may be needed.

FOLLOWING hard on the All-Australian Trades Union Congress in Melbourne, when the extremists swept the board, the Queensland municipal elections were watched with close attention. The old ratepayers' franchise had been abolished by the Labor government, and for the first time the full adult suffrage obtained, the contest thus having practically the significance of a parliamentary election. The result has been a complete surprise to all parties in Queensland, for the vote has gone against Labor so decisively that the anti-Labor candidates won 673 seats to 61. While it is true that the municipal elections in the northern state were not fought on the basis of the revolutionary socialism which triumphed in Melbourne, the result may be taken as in part a repercussion of that notable gathering.

WHAT is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and it is noteworthy that those who chronicle the late doings of P. R. Johnson, the cricketer, are prompted to a very ardent of eulogium by his way of doing right things rightly. They declare that his game is not only cricket, but delightful cricket, and classic at that. Johnson, they say, shows the old Eton methods at their best: he combines elegance with effectiveness, he is always correct, always strictly orthodox, he plays with studied care, he does the right thing and does it perfectly, and he stays where no one else looks like staying. After all that, one is not surprised to hear that P. R. Johnson triumphs where others fail.

Too much use is abuse. A revolt against the multiplication of letters and correspondence in carrying on a business is taking place in many countries, in Europe at any rate. A new motto has been suggested. "The bureau was made for writing but not writing for bureaucrats." A former Food Controller in Hungary came to the decision that it was not sufficient, when asked for bread, to resort to paper and ink, particularly in the shape of a letter to another bureaucratic department. His order was brief and drastic: "Important matters must be dealt with only by telephone or telegram, correspondence between the individual departments must be discontinued altogether."

WHAT would Borrow have thought of Snowdon being put up to auction? "The most remarkable crag in the world," he called it, but Borrow's enthusiasm had no effect whatever on buyers, and Snowdon, with the valley bracketed with it, went begging. A sign of the times—nobody wants to buy when everybody is trying to sell, and Snowdon remains unbought. The famed crag of "the old wild romantic tales" of Wales is surely nobody's property but the Welsh people's. There is something comic in coupling a mountain with the hammer of an auctioneer, but the comedy savors of the preposterous and unnatural.